HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 135 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 9 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
11 June	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,385
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
3rd Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th June	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
8th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa
19th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE INDIA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 May.	8 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	12 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 ,,	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
		June,
x Indo Maru ..	3rd June	7th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	11th ,,	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	6th July

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
P. Box No. 355
Ta uilding, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIO INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month; Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by large and World known Biological and Pharmaceutical Laboratories experienced SALESMAN, well introduced witah Medical Practitioners and Pharmaceutical Chemists to energetically push their Products. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1984 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 28669

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT required by an old established Insurance Company for the Bombay Presidency. Best of terms granted. None but firms of standing, or gentlemen of good position need apply. Box No. 1985 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 28672

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R241

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other Interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wodows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett.—Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

FINANCIAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED that three hundred 7 1/2 p. c. Debentures of the Hindustan Assurance, and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., of Lahore issued to Balwant Rai I. Bhutt of the Crown Company, Bombay, have not been paid for by the said Mr. Balwant Rai I. Bhutt. Any person dealing in the said Debentures without my written authority will do so at his peril. G. BROCKMAN PALMER, Secretary. Warden Road, Bombay.

R 28671

EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—B.Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the I.Sc. with Phys. Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, etc. Well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Matellurgical Works. Mining degree recognized by Govt. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.

M 28585

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE.OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.

M 28630

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

LOT NO. I.—CHHOTANI SAW MILLS, situated next to Timber Pond, Sewri Bombay, with Railway siding running along pond and connected with Bombay Port Trust Railway, area 19489 square yards, up-to-date sawing machinery in running order, run by steam, Electric power close by, fire-proof shed and several other sheds. Close to Sewri electric railway station.

LOT NO. II.—Hardware stores: Bolts and Nuts, Screws Nettlefolds of various sizes both brass and iron, Spring Steel flats, Mitre Metal Polish, Life Buoys, Bench Vices etc, etc.

LOT NO. III.—Furniture Machinery Sagar & Co's make, Circular and Frame Saws.

LOT NO. IV.—Timber Stock: Deal Wood Poon wood, Sesum Wood.

Further details from the undersigned.

Undersigned not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers allowed to inspect goods and premises on previous application to the undersigned.

Last date for sending offers, 15th July, 1927.

MANAGING SECRETARY,
Chhotani Saw Mills,
Sewri, Bombay.

28641

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

1. DEMONSTRATOR in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING on Rs. 200-10-250. p. m.
2. ELECTRICIAN on Rs. 120-5-180 p.m.

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

The information to be supplied in the application: (1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with subcaste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications with classes and year of passing each examination, (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed, where (9) Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness fon the post from Heads of all institutions wherein candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

The above posts are non-pensionable and for 5 years in the first instance the first year being probationary.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal before the 25TH OF JUNE, 1927.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expenses.

PRINCIPAL.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 2nd June, 1927.

28662

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Harikhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal B. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Account.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

First National Pictures
Present

7 Reels

HIS FUNNIEST AND BEST
Pathe Super Gazette

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m

PATHE CNEMA
Royal Opera House.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO. SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 27th and TUESDAY the 28th June 1927 at 1.30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap yard) Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Teodolite; wheel tyres: C. I. Miscellaneous: India Rubber Scrap: Drums: Kegs: Files: Lamps: Rails of sorts and sizes: cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts: cast steel scrap: Channels: Angle Iron: Pipes: W. L. Girders: Wood: Locks: Bridge work (Iron Scrap): Cast Iron Chairs: wheels: axles and Miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Add to your Fund of Ene

By using

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

Fine, Fragrant, Delicious, Nutritive

Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choicest Tonic and Carminative drugs added.

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

is

The Ideal Tonic Food
you need.

HAVE IT FROM TO-DAY.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.
Ask for Kesari Jivan Leaflet and Price Lists.

Price 1 lb. Rs. 5, ½ lb. Rs. 2/12, ¼ lb. Re. 1/8

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
Sayani Road, : : BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi BOMBAY 2.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.

Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company Ltd.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director,
P. O Cadell Road, Bombay No. 14
Tel. Address.—'Cawashapaur Bombay.

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

June, 8.

Yesterday London Silver Market declined 3/16d. for both forward and spot. Time was weak. India sold. Buying was miscellaneous. Sellers came in after price had been fixed. We expect prices to remain at about the present level or little lower. Shanghai Exchange was steady. The local market ruled steady with moderate buying local operators and closed as under:—

Bar Silver spot	69 10 0
Jaishta delivery	59 11 0
Ashad delivery	59 12 0
Double options Premiums.	
Jaishta	0 8 0
Ashad	1 4 0

GOLD.

June, 8.

The market is rather steady with little improvement in the demand. Closing quotations were as under:—

Bar Gold spot	21 8 6
Jaishta delivery	21 8 6
Ashad delivery	21 8 9
Double options premiums:	
Jaishta	0 0 6
Ashad	0 1 6
Sovereigns ready	13 11 6
Sovereigns forward	13 9 9
National Bank	21 11 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay June 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 21/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124. 01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 87.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay June 8.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 p.c
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay June 8.

Market opened this morning dull with sellers of 3 1/2 per cent Paper at 77/12/6. At this rate dealers bought putting up the market to 77/13/6.

The market closed weak with sellers at 77/13. Some business was done in 5 per cent Bonds 1945/55 at 107/15 at which there were sellers in evidence.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—15th June Delivery 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77 14 1945/55 Rs. 107-15-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady Market.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 8.

To-day the Linseed market ruled steady with a better enquiry and closed at Rs 11/11. The Wheat market was quiet with a moderate enquiry and closed at Rs. 8/3.

Linseed bold	10 12 0
Linseed small	10 7 0
Linseed Indore	10 13 0
Rapeseed Red Cawnpore	11 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Rapeseed Katni	11 12 0
Poppyseed	17 10 0
Mustard Khandesh	15 0 0 to 20 0 0
Tuwar Dal	55 0 0 to 62 0 0
Castorseed	48 0 0 to 50 0 0
Wheat Khandwa	65 0 0 to 80 0 0
Wheat Sarbati	54 0 0 to 56 0 0
Wheat Khatha	54 0 0 to 58 0 0
Bajree	44 0 0 to 50 0 0
Joowar	40 0 0 to 41 0 0
Gram	42 0 0 to 48 0 0
Masur	53 0 0 to 54 0 0
Teelseed Red	78 0 0 to 80 0 0
Teelseed White	80 0 0 to 85 0 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co: Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), June 8

Wheat Har	4 10 6
Wheat Bhadan	4 15 0
Wheat Asuj	5 0 0
Gram Jeth	3 13 3
Gram Har	3 14 3
Gram Asuj	4 2 3
Barley Jeth	3 6 0
Barley Asuj	3 11 3
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 2 0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 4 9

READY.

Wheat	4 9 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	3 13 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 6 0 to 3 6 3
Cottonseeds	4 1 0
Rapeseeds	7 14 0 to 8 0 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	12,000 mds.
Gram	3,000 mds.
Barley	1,200 mds.
Rapeseeds	50 mds.

Market Condition:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay 8th June 1927.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Java Forward Prices also register a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing price-levels ruling the Bazar to-day:

Java Sugar:—Ready, Rs. 15/6 per cwt. Transhipment, Rs. 10/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment, June Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B.H.

Shipment Octo-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

June Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Octo-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 15/10 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

June, 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 7th inst:—

Wheat	10,185 Cwts.
Linseed	20,947 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	896 ,,
Gingellyseeds	149 ,,
Poppyseed	322 ,,
Groundnuts	3,412 ,,
Castorseed	2,229 ,,
Rice	14,143 ,,
Myrabollams	7,671 ,,
Cottonseed	2,575 ,,
Mowraseed	56 ,,
Gram	613 ,,
Joowar	760 ,,
Barley	833 ,,
Bajree	3,360 ,,
Coal	683 Tons.

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" states, a scientific expedition headed by an eminent German Professor has left for Chinese Turkeystan. The Government of India have arranged all facilities for them.—Free Press.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS N. Y.—Improved 25 points on shorts covering. Later declined on private reports of rains. Closed 7 to 4 points higher. Spot cotton 5 points dear to 16.40c.

LOCAL.—Japanese and local Operators Bought Shorts Covering—Strong Liverpool advices—Some profit taking at the Close—Firm—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

N. Y.: July highest 16.30 (12.52 p.m.) lowest 16.05 (at the opening)—

"New York market advanced during the morning but declined at the close owing to private reports of further rains in the drought sections West Texas."

Liverpool 9.15 a.m. Light rains Central Belt and Georgia."

Liverpool 3.10 p.m.: "Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Good rains South-West and Central West sections will do much good. Conditions fairly good with the exception of Far-West and North West."

Liverpool 8.45 p.m.: Considerable long liquidation.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:

Advanced early on reports of insufficient rain drought sections. But declined later on further rains West Texas.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their friends in Dallas Texas:

Scattered good rains in West Texas, but more rain is needed.

From Liverpool friends:

If weather continues improving look for further moderate decline, but would prefer buying on declines."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:

Weather market. Tone of market improved.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 2 points lower but prices gradually improved 25 points on shorts covering owing to partial relief in droughty areas. Later on private reports of further rains in drought sections of West Texas caused renewal of long liquidation. The close was quiet at a gain of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 16.40c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 7 to 8 points higher. Spot cotton improved 7 points to 15.92c.

The Liverpool market opened 28 to 30 points lower on parity with New York quotations. The market was under the influence of long liquidation for the whole day and values refused to response to steadier cables from New York. The close was easy at a decline of 29 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices declined 32 points to 8.91d. per lb.

Reports of rains in about half the droughty area of West Texas are confirmed. North and West sections of West Texas are still suffering from want of rain. In fact good rains are reported over a wide area and while we are convinced that the crop has been so serious injured already that anything like an abundant yield is impossible However we realise that with the ending of the drought there may be a reversal of sentiment for the time being.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 8.

Inspite New York futures being 6 points higher and expectation of Rs. 329 for July/August Broach this morning, the local forward market opened easy at Rs. 326/8. There was some liquidation which was well absorbed and prices assumed a hardening tendency on continued buying by Japanese firms and local operators. Liverpool opening was one point lower against an expectation of 4 points. The market displayed a district change with a firm tendency with absence of sellers. The close at the Marwari Bazar Session was as under:—

	Broach			
July/Aug	326/8	331/8	326	331/8
Apl/May	331/8	336/4	331/4	336/4
Oomra				
July	316/8	320	316/8	320
Dec/Jan	317	321	317	321
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	283	285	283	285

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 8.

Strong Liverpool advices with reports of heavy rains in Mississippi, caused a firm feeling in the forward market. Shorts were covering while Commission houses were buying in conjunction with Japanese firms. At the top jobbers were taking profits and the market closed firm.

	Broach			
July/Aug	333/4	334/4	333	333/4
Apl/May	338	339/4	338	338
Oomra				
July	321	322	321	322
Dec/Jan	321/8	322/8	321/8	322/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	289	288/8	287	288/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay June 8.

Sampin Market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	2190.—1.90
Sept.	226.30—2.60
Dec.	226.10—2.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 8.

Bengal Dec/Jan				287
Broach Apl/May				336
Broach Jan/Apl				331
Oomra Dec/Jan				321
Oomra July				320
Southern May/June				325
Bengal	314	308	301	293
S./P.	310	304	297	289
Rajputana	314	308	301	293
Broach	342	338	332	
S./D.	351	346	341	
P./A.	354	347	340	333 good
K./V.	342	339	334	
Dholera	338	335	330	
Kalajin	341	338	333	
Surat	403	400	397	
Navsari	413	410	407	
Oomra No 3	330	326	320	
C. P. No 1	342	338	332	
C. P. No. 2	336	332	326	
Khandesh	326	322	316	
Muthia	523	319	313	
Comptah		367	363	359

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8

			Mill Terms
			New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	30%3
,,	Fine	,,	297/99
,,	F.G.	,,	293/94
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	297/99
,,	F.G	,,	292
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	328/30
Nagpur		,,	..
Yeotmal		,,	323/25
Arvi		,,	325/57
mraoti		,,	319/24
Kramgaon-Akola	,,	,,	..
Mulkapur	,,	,,	315/18
Khandesh	,,	,,	31 /15
Muthia	Fine	,,	310/12
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	32 /27
Purna	Average	,,	320/22
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	317/19
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	320-22
Burwah Sanavad			317-19
Broach Fine	M.G., 330/32 July		Aug. +6/7
	F.G.,		327-28
Westerns Good	MG		325/27
Cambodia Fine	M G		375/80
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		337/40
Compta	F.G.M.G.		
Dholleras			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 8

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	181	3,11,455	2,88,882
Central India	752	2,81,916	3,63,082
Barsi and Nagar	349	1,94,100	2,12,537
Hyderabad-Gaorani	116	67,546	73,462
Berar	513	5,59,239	469589
Central Provinces	8	2,26,702	2,42,531
Total Oomras..	1949	16,43 958	16,50,074
Dholera	600	1,51,643	2,56,909
N.W. Provinces ..		57,022	1,28,424
Rajputana ..	365	50,541	101,924
Sind-Punjab ..	88	1,1 371	285,886
Broach	2846	2,33,595	3 11,089
Coompta & Dharwar	1589	1,94,775	1,06170
Westerns-Northerns	247	48639	63,820
Cocoanada ..		403	2086
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1776	21,101	37,072
Persian		4029	3,851
American.. ..		2,36584	17.57
Egyptian and African		69,632	62,563
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,147
Total	8,500	27,46,545	3034.372

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 2nd June.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1371	3,05,444	4,82,519
Japan & China	4500	12,90,808	15,53,977
Coast Ports ..	406	19,743	21,761
Up-country by Rail		116393	78,669
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		38,406	35,774
Total	6,377	17,70,794	21,72,700

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 8.

100	Narshi Nagshi	Bagalkot	324
200	Toyomankwa	Broach	341
100	Japan T & Co.	Ujjain	320
200	Do.	Mandusar	327
200	Do.	Bengal	310
200	Vardhman Bros.	Bengal	303/305
200	Do.	Bijapur	324
100	Do.	Western	330
100	H. Nenshi	Harda	331
200	E. D. Sassoon	Bengal	290
200	Do.	Sangli	340
400	C. C. Kesha	Muthia	312

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 7.

Junly	16.13	+.06
October	16.51	+.07
December	16.74	+.06
January	16.80	+.05
March	16.99	+.04
Middling Spot	16.40	+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July	16.17	+.07
October	16.45	+.08
Middling Spot	15.92	+.07

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.20
October	1.658
January	16.87
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.11
October	16.48
January	16.75
New Orleans. 9 a.m.	
July.	16.23
October	16.51

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	120,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

Scinde, Good	7.15
Scinde, Fully Good	7.35
Scinde, Fine	7.55
Bengal, Good	7.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35
Bengal, Fine	7.55
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80
Oomra, Fine	8.05
Broach, Good	7.55
Broach, Fully Good	7.85
Broach, Fine	8.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

June	16.23
July	16.29—25
August	16.22
September	16.28
October	16.43
November	16.35—27
December	16.48
January	16.30
February	16.30
March	16.24
April	16.24
May	16.24
June	16.24
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

June	8.60	—.30
July	8.67	—.30
August	8.70	—.30
September	8.76	—.30
October	8.82	—.29
November	8.83	—.29
December	8.86	—.29
January	8.89	—.29
February	8.90	—.29
March	8.95	—.29
April	8.95	—.29
May	8.98	—.29
June	8.98	—.29
Middling Spot	8.91	—.32

SALES.

Liverpool, June 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19.3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£19-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86.5/8
Conversion Loan	£76.3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£103
Rupee Paper 3 al/2 per cent.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59.1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£69.3/8
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100.1/2
Victoria Bonds 4 per cent.	£92-5

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 7.

Barletta Russo. per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers June/July 55/6
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers June/July 56/
Wheat, Australian.—
Wheat, Choice White Karachi—
Shipment Sellers 56/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

June, per cwt.	15/1-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt	15/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt	15/3.1/4

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt	15/4

COFFEE.

New York, June 7

Coffee. Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15.1/4

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, 8 June 1927.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day for clearing purposes. Business will be resumed on Monday the 13th inst. Some business in Tata Iron shares was reported to have been done under the cloak of "private sodas" ordinary shares being exchanged at Rs. 60/- and Defferds at Rs. 201/12.

LINSEED.

London, June 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers June/July £18 12.6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers July/August £18.13 9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Offered June/July £19.7.6

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery Sellers June/August 33/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 34/1-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 7.

T T Berlin on London	20.45.5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12.3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	87.77
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.97

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Quoted June/July £9-2-3
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered June/July £18 2 6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted June/July £20.12.6

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 7.

Silver—Market Dull.

Spot	26.3/16
Forwahd	16.3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4.11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4.3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 7.

Demand Bills 485.31

London, June 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/7-1/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot	1/7-3/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7-1/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7-3/8 Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 7.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week Ending. 4/6/27.
	Bales.
Total in Sight	18,481,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	597,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	96,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	4,825,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	428.000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	—
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	900
East Indian Cotton Imports	4,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	75,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	11.000
Total Afloat	182,000
Takings of the World's Spinners Americana Cotton	285,000

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition

THE WEATHER.

ARABIAN SEA STORM WEEKNING

SIMLA, June 8.

The monsoon has extended into the interior of the Peninsula. In the absence of observations from ships nothing definite is known regarding the Arabian Sea storm, but it is probably weakening.

The Punjab depression has caused widespread dust and thunderstorms in northwest India and west United Provinces.

The Bay monsoon has been fairly active over Burma, Bengal and Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, West United Provinces, Kashmir, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras, and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are: Moulmein three-quarters of an inch, Mandalay one, Bahmo one and a half, Dibrugarh two, Tezpur three, Gauhati one and a half, Dhubri three quarters, Silchar five, Shillong, Mymensingh and Bogra three, Bangalore one, Mysore three quarters, Calicut and Trichinopoly one, and Kurnool two.

Forecast. Some extension in northeast India and along West Himalayas.—A. P.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 8th of June 1927.

STATIONS	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta	0	0.03	—0.03
Multan	0	0.04	—0.04
Rawalpindi	0	0.26	—0.26
Lahore	0	0.08	—0.08
Hissar	0	0.15	—0.15
Ambala	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0.16	—0.16
Agra	0	0.06	—0.06
Mainpuri			
Jhansi	0	0.02	—0.
Cawnpore	0.07	0.29	—0.
Allahabad	0	0.12	—0.
Jacobabad		0.01	0.
Karachi	0	0.05	—0.
Bikaner	0	0.13	—0.
Ajmer	0	0.10	—0.
Jaipur	0	0.10	—0.
Kotah	0	0.43	—0.
Mount Abu	0	0.04	0.
Bhuj	0	0.10	—0.
Dwarka	0.05	0.19	—0.
Veraval	0	0.25	—0.
Rajkot	0.10	0.10	0
Bhavnagar Para	0	0.44	—0.
Surat	0	0.36	—0.
Ahmedabad	0	0.08	—0.
Deesa	0	0.08	—0.
Neemuch	0	0.21	—0.
Indore	0	0.68	—0.
Jubbulpore	0.04	0.06	—0.
Saugor	0	0	0
Hoshangabad	0	0.65	—0.65
Khandwa	0.05	0.62	—0.57
Akola	0	0.83	—0.83
Amraoti	0.11	1.03	—0.92
Nagpur	0.03	1.38	—1.35
Chanda	0.33	1.00	—0.67
Raipur	0	0.86	—0.86
Bombay	0.23	2.55	—2.32
Ratnagiri	0.22	5.7	—5.49
Marmagoa	0.57	5.18	—4.61
Karwar	4.21	8.62	—4.41
Malegaon	0.95	0.99	—0.04
Ahmednagar	1.06	1.50	—0.44
Poona	0.93	1.17	—0.24
Sholapur	0.38	1.4	—1.08
Bijapur	1.48	1.13	+0.35
Belgaum	0.01	2.00	—1.99
Aurangabad	0.52	1.06	—0.54
Nizamabad (Indur)		0.22	?
Hyderabad	0.35	1.10	—0.75
Mangalore	15.40	8.34	+7.06
Calicut	19.80	8.06	+11.74
Cochin	16.26	7.09	+9.17
Trivandrum	6.33	4.27	+2.06
Colombo	4.90	2.97	+1.93
Masulipatam	0.61	1.05	—0.44
Bellary	0.46	0.64	—0.18
Cuddapah	1.09	0.74	+0.35
Madras	0.17	0.52	—0.35
Bangalore	0.22	1.28	+0.01
Coimbatore	1.09	0.40	+0.69
Trichinopoly	1.23	0.48	+0.75
Negapatam	0.06	0.27	—0.21

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 8th June 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and Multan and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the central and the minimum in the eastern districts. Ambala recorded a maximum temperature of 115 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports a light fall of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the east of the province. Maximum temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was higher than usual except at Cawnpore, where it was below normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was generally below normal in Rajputana and the minimum locally in the same region. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 115 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal in Cutch and locally in Central India West; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division. Bhavnagar-Para recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 105 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.33 ins. of rain and Jubbulpore and Nagpur each a light fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. The air is drier than usual in the latter area. Temperature was generally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Marmagao have each had a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the north. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was above normal in the south of the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 92.1 deg. and a minimum of 33.0 deg. both being 3 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.35 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the south of the division and the minimum in the central Bombay Deccan. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 105 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust- or thunderstorms have occurred in the reporting area Raintall has deceased on the west coast but had extended into the interior of the Peninsula Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Madras Deccan, and locally in Malabar, Mysore, the east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Hyderbad and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.15 ins. at Calicut, 0.57 ins. at Cochin, 0.61 ins. at Masulipatam, 0.46 ins. at Bellary, 0.21 ins at Cuddapah, 1.07 ins. at Bangalore and 1.23 ins. at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Madras Deccan.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, June 7.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 3rd to 6th June	12617	17576	—4959
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 6th June	2738045	3032157	—294112
SHIPMENTS. 3rd to 6th June ..			
United Kingdom			
Continent	110	2863	— 2753
China, Japan & Coast Ports	15635	50	+ 15585
Total.	15745		2913+12832
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 6th. June. ..			
United Kingdom	12444	42435	—29991
Continent	291782	441497	—149715
China	168112	353233	—185120
Japan	1138331	1201745	—63414
Coast Ports	19743	21811	—2068
U.S.A.	726	1450	—724
Total.	1631138	2062170	—431032
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	8060		2224+5836
China, Japan & Coast Ports	34390	41791	— 740

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 27th May.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	17352	23976
Bombay	21495	17054
Sind	933	3541
Bengal	2613	1727
U. P.	165	..
Punjab	578	1289
C. P.	732	1967
Berar	1075	2017
N. W. F. Provinces (A)	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	963	213
Burma (B)	166	1368
Jodhpur State (A)	137	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State (A)	..	..
Jaipur State	364	549
Baroda State	2143	..
Nabha State (C)	..	..
Cambay State	144	..
Alwar State (x)	..	..
Total	48860	53701

1st Sept. to 27th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	220859*	258194
Bombay	662734*	768527
Sind	127544	195004
Bengal	30714	34695
U. P.	176550	192873
Punjab	618564*	1067012
C. P.	342882	370178
Berar	745303	598616
N. W. F. Provinces	778	2177
Ajmer Merwar	34641	60447
Burma (a)	41925	85408
Jodhpur State	4619	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State (@)	8949	15017
Baroda State	84217	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State	1891	..
Alwar State (c)	3834	..
Total	3145093	3670248

* Adjusted. (a) to 20th May. (b) to 13th May. (c) to 29th April.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 8

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the tollowing quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£ 103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 7.6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 0
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.15.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.16.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£ 99.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.16.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£117. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£69.10.0+
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£90.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.10.0+
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.14.3
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.10.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81. 5.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.0.0+
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 193448)	£100	£100	£97.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£100.10.0

REMARKS:— Market—dull.

* India 3 1/2 p.c. X D £1-15-0, 3 p.c. £1-10-0 & Southern Punjab 4 p.c. Pref. Stock X D £2/- Int. for 1927.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	25	10	683	850			18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315			20
Ceylon Planters	42-8XD	10	310	714	83+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	12-8	10	314	1,000		100	
Clunes Estates	37 8	10	455	1048			10
Cochin Rubber	51	15	370	1094			35
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072			5
Estates Co. of Uva	57	10	565	325	2512		34
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		185		20
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	197			100
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861			5
Honiton Rubber	11-8	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	80	10	390	768			120
IndoMalay Estates	25	10	612	735			40
Jambulande T. & Rub	18	10	730	526			20
Jebong Rubber	23	10	738	1626			30
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212			100
Kalutara Rubber	25	10	825	547			34
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333			40
Langat River	35	10	441	1112	925+		73
Lanka Rubber	87-8	10	220	531			135
Lansdowne Rubber	212-8	50	550	817			75
Maha Uva Estates	51	10	405		822		45
Matale Valley Rubber	35	10	670	587			10
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	57-8XD	10	388	912		95	0
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15	
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	20	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	29	10	690	822	411	6	
Rubber Growers'	45	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220	50	383	3207	379	10	
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		601	117	
Udabage Tea	87-8	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	28	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Vogan Tea	5 -8XD	10	395	1185	956	65	2

Interims Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady.

Rubber:—Spot Colomba—Re. 1.0 1 1/4 Cents.

Ceylon Planters X D 10 p.c., Mirishenas 10 p.c, and Vogans 7 p.c, Int. 1927.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadev. Road, Bombay.

June 8.

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	„	0	12	0
Century	„	0	11	6
Jacob	„	0	11	9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	11	6
Apollo	„	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	15	3
Century 6404-8705	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	15	0
Phoneix	„	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	15	0
Kaliamardan	„	0	15	0
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	9
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	9
David Mill	„	0	15	9
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	3
Moon Mill	„	0	15	3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	0
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	0
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	6
Sakuntala	„	0	14	6
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	6
Globe	„	0	14	3
Rachael	„	0	14	3
Palkhi	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	14	9
Kechhwa	„	0	14	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	15	0
Textile	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	0	15	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	0	15	3
1386 Tata	„	2	12	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	0	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	6	0
Hindustan	„	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	6
Apollo David	„	2	3	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

7th June 1927.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 28th May.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	3:00	1686.
Bombay x	72778	38674.
Karachi	7403	8618
Madras	5891	6496
Rangoon	.. (a)	2369
Tuticorin	1118	..
	90720	57843

EXPORTS.

Week ending 28th May.

	1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2890	2503
Bombay	27156	31512
Karachi	4530	13082
Madras	2951	5052
Rangoon	302	1282
Tuticorin	..	930
	37829	54361

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 28th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	85113	58448
Bombay x	2696446	2983371
Karachi	691946	1128179
Madras	102943	103401
Rangoon	25650(a)	26081
Tuticorin	28209	42320
	3630012	4338800

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 28th May.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	23503	21349
Bombay x	1576990	2010563
Karachi	551986	854449
Madras	29646	65969
Rangoon	50617	78178
Tuticorin	12573	12919
	2245360	3090725

(a) to 21st May. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 6th June.

	1927.	1926
	222	198

1st Sept. to 6th June.

	1926-27.	1925-26
	42491	106891

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 24th May

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	6380	
China	6200	
Japan	17050	
Bombay (a)	100	619
U. S. A.	..	..
	100	30219

1st Sept. to 24th May.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	32680	58114
Continent	273924	350317
China	63114	114003
Japan	170120	3 4614
Bombay (a)	43028	111307
U. S. A.	7026	9150
	589392	987508

x Adjusted.

a Includes cotton for transhipment,

NOTIFIED AREAS COMMITTEES.

NEW CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

The Government of Bombay has appointed the following gentlemen as Chairmen of the Notified Area Committees for the remaining period of the current triennium of these Notified Area Committees from June 1:

Mr. J. K. Mehta, (Santa Cruz).

Mr. T. M. Pardhy, (Ville Parle).

Mr. C. D. Barlwalla, (Andheri).

Mr. J. C. Mistree, (Malad).

Mr. Janmejaya Chhabildas, (Borivli).

Mr. J. F. Mendis, (Kandivli) and Assistant Engineer, Development Department Ambernath Ex-Officio (Ambernath.)

The Special Committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to deal with the dispute between the Calcutta Corporation and the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company have decided to discuss the matter personally with Mr. G. H. Traver, Director of the Company with a view to amicable settlement.—Free Press.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

S. S. Hoogkerk, Capt. Coerkemp from Hamburg.

S.S. "Dumana Capt. Stockwell, from London.

S.S. Chakla, Capt. Beytagh from Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

June 9.

S.S. Nile, Capt. Boness for Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 8.

Steamer Chakla for Busrah.

Steamer Macedonia for China.

S.S. Hoogkerk: The E.D. Sassoon Coy's steamer Hoogkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Dumana: The Mackinon M. Coy's steamer Dumana arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chakla: The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Busheh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nile: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Nile, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

June, 8.

S.S. City of Windsor, from London Agents. Killick Nixon and Co.

410 bales cotton piece-goods, 163 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 10 cases cotton and woollen p.goods, 35 bales art silk and cotton, 2 cases embroidery, 2 cases tracing cloth, 4 cases card clothing, 1 case cotton lace, 80 kegs soda crystals, 100 drums caustic soda, 40 drums calcium chloride, 120 cases muriate of ammaria, 80 bags glue, 50 cases candles, 1 case leather belting, 1 case hair canvas, 1 case earthenware, 3 cases bobbins, 4 cases cutlery, 3 cases saws 2 cases spoons and forks, 7 cases cycles, 2 cases cycle frames, 2 cases plate glass, 9 cases toilet soap, 2 cases cod liver oil, 2 cases castor oil, 1 case typewriter, 2 bales sizing flannel.

From Swan Sea: 576 boxes tin plates, 995 boxes copper sheets, 6625 bdls, 8250 bdls Galod. corrugated sheets, 36 bags steel keys, 100 bags steel poles.

From New Yark: 75 boxes tine plates, 9 cases bolts, 74 bdls nelcs, 5 cases pulling, 1500 bdls corrugated sheets, 498 bdles fish plates,.

From Manchester: 2 bales cot wadding, 2 cases cot nets, 8 cases fly wheels, 5 cases oil engines, 34 cases spg. machinery.

From Port Said: 7 cases Wine, 4 cases perfumery, 5 cases cigarettes, 1 case gloves, 2 cases books, 3 cases tissuao, 1 bale cot velvet.

EXPORTS.

June 9.

S.S. Seiyo Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw, Toyo Meeska, Kaisha, 100 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo, 400 bales cotton raw, L. K. Vasonjee and Co., 300 bales cotton raw, Karamsee Damjee, 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Yokohama: 2,200 lbs Sandalwood oil Mitsni Bussam Kaisha.

S.S. Hoogkerk, for Hamburg: 165 bales in cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 220 bales in cotton raw, Italindia cotton Co., 3,200 cwts in linseed, Ralli Bros., 2000 cwts in linseed Volkart Bros, 790 bales in cotton raw Kilachand Deochand.

For Antwerp: 1520 ewt oil cakes, Tambali and Co., 500 ewt oil cakes, N. V. Velmohamed.

For Rotterdam: 500 ewts in kardee seed, Ralli Bros., 18,000 ewts oil cakes J. Parmanand and Co.

S. S. Schonfels, Hamburg: 55 bales in cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 2200 ewt groundnut, oil cakes, M. V. Velmahmed 200 ewt gum Arabic P. E. Bros, 60 ewt gum Kodayee, D. Mawjee and Co., 180 bales I. jute, rags, J. Meyer and Co., 480 ewt gum kharagh Narsee Mulji, 168 bales in cotton raw, Ralli Bros, 3 bales raw cow hides, H. M. Halim.

For Rotterdam: 110 bales in cotton raw, James Finlay and Co., 336 bales in cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Schonfels, for Antwerp: 150 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co., 220 bales cotton fly J. Meyer and Co., 20 ewt dry ginger, Standard Trg Agency, 420 ewt gum arabic Narsi Mulji, 500 tons in Manganese ox. The Shivarajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Arabia, for Genoa: 220 bales African cot. raw. Toyo Menka Kaisha, 330 bales African cot raw Vurdhman Bros., 22 bales raw wool Gorio Ltd., 2000 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd.

For Naples: 1000 ewt castor seed K. M. M. Nathoo.

For Bourgas: 20 bales grey cot. yarn E. D. Sassoon, 8 bales grey cotton yarn E.D. Sassoon.

For Varna: 12 bales grey cotton yarn E. D. Sassoon.

S. S. Dumana for Ghent: 110 bales in cotton raw, Chachaty Thakersey.

For Havre: 4002 ewt myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas.

S. S. China for London: 2000 ewt lentils, E. Danner and Co., 2002 ewt myrabollams Amin and Sons., 42 ewt cuttle fish bones, Pahommull Bros., 208 ewt turmeric, Pahoomull Bros., 2000 ewt oil cakes Joseph Travers and Sons.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Police vs. Attached Section, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 10.

First LL. B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: First Division R. A. M. C. vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Second Division. Swiss vs. Y. M. C. A. Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

S.S. "Macedonia" with mails of 26th ult. expected at 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Morea at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. South Staffords Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

D. T. MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of May, 1927, was 1375 out of whom 1180 were males and 195 were females including children.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 225 patients in the month of May, 1927, of whom 175 were males and 50 females. Spectacles were given free to 11 poor patients. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

The meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Land and Bunders Department will be held to-day at 6 p.m. in the offices of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union, Pheroshaw Building, Frere Road.

TENDERS ALLOTTED IN FULL.

On Wednesday the 8th June tenders to the amount of £275,000 at 1s. 5-15/16d. and £460,000 at 1s. 5-29/32d. were received and allotted in full. £750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th June, 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

ZOO OF VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—(1) One Indian Antilope (Antilope Cervicapra) by Mr. Ardeshir Rustomjee; (2) One Spotted Deer (Cervus Axis) by Mr. A. R. Wood; (3) Three Leopard Cubs (Felis pardus) by Mr. H. V. Nissen; (4) One Striped Hyaena (Hyaena straita) by Lt. G. C. Wilson.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Seth Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1927 was 1724, out of which 726 were women and 998 children, 504 being boys and 494 girls. Average daily attendance of patients was 66.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S.S. "Macbride" left Liverpool on the evening of 4th.

The Clan Line S.S. "Macirear" left Suez on the evening of 4th.

The Clan Line S.S. "Mackenzie" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 4th.

The B. I. S.S. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 12th ultimo arrived Plymouth on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

E. I. CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public general meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held at the Dr. Antonio da Silva School Hall, Dadar, on Sunday (the 12th instant) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to give expression to the Community's sense of deep regret at the resignation of his Grace The Most Reverend Dr. Alban Goodier from the See of Bombay. Mr. Peter A. Baptista, J.P., will preside.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway, Regiment, A.F.I., will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand as per given programme to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), Weather permitting.

(1) March "Urvilliers" Etchecopar; (2) Overture "Le's Dragons de Villars" Maillart; (3) Intermezzo "Aerial" Ord Hume; (4) Potpourri "A Musical Switch" Alford; (5) Rhapsodie "Slavonie" Friedemann; (6) Selection "No, No, Nanette" Youmans; (7) Valse "Under my Darling's Window" Lincke; (8) Fox-Trot "Sonya! Let me hold your Hand Dear" Reesen.

BOMBAY SHOP-ASSISTANTS' UNION.

On Sunday night a Union of the Bombay Shop-Assistants and Clerks was founded under the presidentship of Mr. Jhabwala when a meeting of the representatives of the Assistants was held in the Hall of the Tutorial High School at Grant Road. The Shop-Assistants placed before the meeting the following grievances among others:—(1) No leave all throughout the year; (2) No minimum wages fixed; (3) No promotions granted; (4) No provision made for old age, etc. Mr. Jhabwala, Mr. Spratt and Mr. Garajkar and others spoke on the necessity of forming a Union, and one was formed on the spot.

SHETH ANANDILAL PODAR VIDYALAYA SANTA CRUZ

OPENING CEREMONY ON SATURDAY

The opening ceremony of Sheth Anandilal Podar Vidyalaya at Santa Cruz will take place on Saturday at 8 a.m. The programme includes Kalash Puja at 8-15 a.m. at Sheth Anandilal Podar's Bungalow. Procession of students and others will start at 8-30 a.m. reaching the school premises at 9 a.m. There will be Ganpati and Sharda Puja and speeches will follow. An interesting programme of music has been arranged.

Sheth Anandilal Podar has consented to donate a well equipped commodious building to the school. Further financial support towards the permanent maintenance of the school is expected from him and other philanthropic rich residents of Santa Cruz and it is therefore hoped that the school will be a model institution in course of time.

Arrangements are made for the present to begin the school with 5 Marathi and 5 Gujarathi classes and English classes upto the 4th standard.

The staff includes one experienced graduate, one B.Sc. one under-graduate, and one experienced lady teacher. For Gujarati and Marathi classes four trained teachers, one under-graduate knowing drawing, one lady teacher holding "Vinect" diploma of the Karve University, one lady teacher vernacular final have been appointed.

A committee of educationists of Bombay including Mr. H. G. Anjaria Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mrs. Urmila Mehta will supervise the work of the school. The school for the present will be housed in a well ventilated new building of Sheth Goculdas Dungershi near Juhu Road.

Public are cordially invited to send their children and also attend the opening ceremony at Santa Cruz.

KUMBH MELA CASUALTIES

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONS KILLED

Photographs of 19 of the 36 persons who were killed in the accident at the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar on April 13, are on record in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Saharanpur.

RT HON. SASTRI'S DEPARTURE.

A GREAT SEND-OFF

The Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa left Bombay by s.s. "Karoa" on Wednesday afternoon. He was given a hearty send-off on the Alexandra Dock by a host of numerous friends. Among those present at the dock were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, Mr. Mahomed Yakub, vice President, Legislative Assembly, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Kunzru, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. K. Natarjan, Mr. Sastri was profusely garlanded and was cheered when the steamer left the harbour.

THE NEW TEMPLE AT FANASWADI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Sufficient publicity has been given in the Press with regard to the opening ceremony and installation of the Idol in the above Temple, built solely through the efforts for many years of His Holiness the Jagadguru Srimat Anantacharya Swamin of Pradivadi Bhayankar Mutt of Kanchi.

Any one who has witnessed the enthusiastic reception that was accorded to the Festival Idol on Friday last at Matunga by the members of the Asthika Samaj, and the grand procession arranged the same evening, with the accompaniment of South Indian music, must have been impressed with the yearning of the South Indian Hindu community in Bombay to do honour to a deity that has been carried on foot all the way from Conjeeveram in Southern India.

The new Fanaswadi Temple, which it may be said is an average specimen of South Indian art, therefore stands almost in the heart of Bombay City as a permanent record to declare to all peoples and countries how far South Indians have advanced in the realm of Art, for which every South Indian can well be proud.

With the utmost respect to the organisers and the great and good men who have brought this Temple into existence, one may point out that the South Indians of Bombay, residing as they do mostly in Dadar, Parel and Matunga, have very little chance, owing to distance of visiting this temple as often as they should like to, and under the circumstances may we hope that the generous and philanthropic gentlemen will sooner or later realise this need and make the necessary arrangements for the construction, though on a smaller scale, of a temple in Matunga, which is considered to be the best locality suited for it, in which case, I have no doubt that the members of the Asthika Samaj and others will endeavour to the best of their ability in this direction. Let us also hope that if the present proposal bears fruit, it may soon be followed by various schemes for the construction of residential buildings on co-operative lines or otherwise, and the first Temple shall therefore not only have achieved its object but also paved the way for a series of other schemes conducive to the progress and joint welfare of the South Indian community at large.

Yours, etc.,
South Indian.

BRUTAL ATTACK BY SUSPECT.

GOWALIA TANK CASE

JURY RETURN'S VERDICT OF MURDER

A verdict of murder was returned by the Coroner's jury against Nanoo Chotu, a Mahomedan who stabbed Jusab (15), employed in a tea shop at Gowalia Tank Road and succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday morning soon after admission. It appeared Nanoo Chotu, the suspect went for a cup of tea on Tuesday morning in the Irani's shop which was served by the deceased. Soon after an alarm was raised that the deceased was stabbed by the suspect. Ardeshir Hormuzd, the Irani tea shop keeper went to the scene and saw his servant be- of the shop and he was followed by the suspect. He intervened and attempted to rescue Jusab but the deceased threatened to stab the Irani. The deceased then ran out the shop and he was followed by the suspect and again he was stabbed several times all over the body near a water fountain. Mr. Edward Steel, the station officer, of Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade seeing the murderous assault on the deceased went to his assistance but the suspect threatened to stab him also. Mr. Steel however was more than a match for him and after properly securing him handed him over to the police. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died within an hour.

The jury returned a verdict as above.

MORE "CROWNS" TO POLICE OFFICERS.

INNOVATION IN THE UNIFORM

After placing the sergeants and the sub inspectors of police on a common level in regard to the uniform, if not their pay, some more innovation in the uniform of the officers in the higher grade of the Bombay City Police is contemplated and we understand will be shortly introduced. The inspectors who used to wear one crown on their coats would in future wear two crowns while the deputy inspectors will have as a mark of distinction one crown on their coat collars. The superintendents will have three crowns. The uniform will remain white as before though khaki will be more economical and fitting, but no improvement is contemplated on this question at present.

OPIUM WITHOUT LICENCE

ACCUSED CONVICTED

For possessing 155 tolas of opium without licence, a Muslim carpenter named Ahmad Ali Rehmatali was arrested by the Customs Department on Tuesday afternoon and was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

The Magistrate convicted Ahmedali of the charge against him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks more.

ALLEGED INSULT OF AN EDITOR

ISSUE OF SUMMONS ORDERED

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala ordered the issue of a summons against Hariprasad G. Bhatt alias Maha Fakeer to answer a charge of insult preferred against him by M. S. S. Ahmed, editor of a weekly Gujerati paper, named "Be Ghadi Monj," on Wednesday.

Mr. Ahmed in the course of information filed by him alleged that Bhatt who was an ex-employee of his office rushed into his office in the "Bombay Chronicle" building and insulted him for having made some remarks against him (Bhatt) in the last issue of complainant's paper. He therefore prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate issued orders as above.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH'S RELEASE.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S CONGRATULATIONS

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram to Sardar Kharak Bahadur Singh on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

"All Khilafat workers welcome back Sardar Kharak Singh to help in India's fight. He truly proved to be the Lion of Punjab.—Shaukat."

DIVERSION OF TRADE

BOMBAY, June 8.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has given notice of the following motion:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to how far the Bombay Municipality is likely to be affected financially or otherwise by the diversion of the sea borne trade from Bombay to Kathiawar ports and to state what measures he proposes to take for retrieving the same."—Free Press.

PATHAN RAJ" AGAIN?

ASSAULTS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

AFFRAYS IN BALARAM STREET.

Bombay and its suburbs are just now experiencing a recrudescence of "Pathan Raj". The brutal assaults made by some Pathans on poor eartment at Ghatkopar, a suburb of Bombay, resulting in the death of one eartman and injuries to four more have already been published in these columns.

One more case of daring assault, and another of attempted assault, have come to light. On Wednesday (1st inst.) at about 2 p.m. Mr. H. H. Engineer who is dealing in Wilson cookers and has his shop at Balaram Street, had some loose coins on his table. One Pathan entered the shop and told Mr. Engineer that he was wanted by one "Heerji Sheth". Mr. Engineer wanted to know who or what Mr. Heerji was and feeling suspicious asked him to leave the shop. He grew insolent. Mr. Engineer wanted to remove him from the shop, then the Pathan took out a knife and wanted to assault him, but Mr. Engineer was quick enough to grip the Pathan's hand which held the knife. An accomplice of the Pathan who was watching the affray from outside came to the Pathan's rescue, and dealt a blow with an Eddie-Eolo stick on Mr. Engineer's hand. Mr. Engineer fought bravely and dexterously warded off the blows dealt by the second Pathan so much so that some of the blows fell on the first Pathan's head, and he began to bleed profusely. The accomplice then tried to snatch away Mr. Engineer's wach and chain, but by this time a big crowd had assembled and the Pathans were handed over to the police. The injured Pathan as well as Mr. Engineer were removed to hospital.

ANOTHER SCUFFLE.

Five days later, that is, on Monday last, Mr. Engineer had a similar experience at about 2 p.m. Mr. Engineer saw two Pathans standing near his shop. He enquired of them what they were waiting there for, when one of them ordered Mr. Engineer to come out of the shop reminding him that as he did not know him he wondered why he was wanted out of the shop. Another Pathan who had an Eddie-Polo stick in his hand, then challenged Mr. Engineer to come out. Mr. Engineer knew full well, after the bitter experience of the past week, what the men were about and believing that first stroke is half the battle rushed at the desperadoes who cowardly began to run away. They were pursued by him and Mr. Master, who has also his tailoring shop next to Mr. Egineer's. Ultimately they were arrested and handed over to the police.

The residents and shop-keepers of Balaram Street and Charni Road have been terror-struck in view of the daring attempts in broad daylight and in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the City.

FALL FROM FOURTH FLOOR.

WOMAN ACQUITTED OF GRAVE CHARGE

Mr. N. T. Junglewala, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment at the Dadar Police Court in the case in which Jamabai Karmali a middle-aged Khoja woman was charged with throwing down her daughter-in-law Sakeenabai from a window on the fourth floor of a building.

It will be recalled that Sakeenabai the 16-year old wife of Suleman Karmali was found lying unconscious on the ground near her residence at Chinch Bunder Road and was removed to the J.J. Hospital where she subsequently died as a result of the injuries received by her.

An inquest touching the death was held by the City Coroner and the Coroner's jury had cast no aspersions against the accused who was suspected to having committed the offence.

The present action was brought by the police, and after going through several hearings the case was decided on Monday. The Magistrate acquitted the accused holding that no case was made out against her.

Mr. V. F. Vicajee conducted the defence.

ALLEGED THEFT BY LAD

For an alleged theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 336 from the cup-board of his mother Jalejar Pestonji, a 17-year old Parsi lad staying with his parents at Lohar Street, was placed before Mr. H.P. H. Dastur the Chef Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday and was remanded to police custody for seven days, pending police inquiries in the matter.

SIND LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation has been invited to preside at the Sind Local Bodies Divisional Conference to be held at Karachi on the 25th and 26th instant and has accepted the invitation.

Cholera is spreading in the town of Sukkur, the number of cases in a single day going as high as twenty. Precautionary measures are being taken by the municipality to arrest the spread of the epidemic.—A. P.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B. B. R. A. AND BOMBAY GYM. DRAW.

The first division match played yesterday between the Bombay Gymkhana and B.B.R.A. resulted in a draw of two goals all after a game of varying fortunes. The Gymkhana began the game well and in the first few minutes Donald headed in the first goal over a defender's head. Play was fairly even after this, being confined mainly to the midfield with occasional bursts by both sides. Lindsay defended well his kicking being sound and accurate, while in Gabriel he had a keen assistant. A few minutes before the interval Donald scored the second goal for the Gymkhana.

The rest seemed to have given the local gunners fresh energy for they set to work in determined fashion and succeeded in dominating the game. Seemingly the pace had told upon their opponents who were not quick to seize upon their opportunities and at this stress they felt the absence of that reliable centre-half Bradley. McHale reduced the lead for the B.B.R.A. and then Long equalised with a fine goal, the whistle putting an end to the game a few minutes later.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA .... 2 goals
B. B. R. A. ..... 2 goals

Bombay Gym: Nicholl; Terry and Whitehead; Irvine, Monteith and Hoseason; Thow, Groundwater, Donald, Muirhead and Innes.

B. B. R. A.: Marshall; Lindsay and Gabriel; Rodgers, Corr and Bowen; Kelly, Long, Muller, McHale and Morrison.

Referee: Mr. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Royal Artillery v. Y.M.C.A.—Cooperage.

Police v. Attached Section—Oval.

PORT TRUST MEETING.

SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI CONGRATULATED.

At the Port Trust Meeting held on 7th June, 1927, the Trustees passed a Resolution offering their hearty congratulations to their colleague, the Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji, on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him in the Birthday Honours.

The Chairman (Mr. W. H. Neilson, O.B.E.) in proposing the Resolution referred to the sincerity and sound practical common sense that had always characterised Sir Manmohandas' dealings and activities.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., expressed his pleasure in supporting the motion.

After the Resolution had been passed with acclamation, the Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji expressed his cordial thanks to the Chairman and Trustees for the generous terms in which his services and career had been referred to, and for their congratulations on the honour he had received.

The following main items of business were disposed of at the meeting:—

The Board sanctioned an expenditure estimated at Rs. 12,000 for erecting steel pale fencing along the Railway at Wadala to replace the old wooden fencing which is dilapidated and costly to maintain; also a sum of Rs. 47,000 for special repairs and renewals to certain dredging and salvage plant, both these items being chargeable against budget provisions.

A further expenditure of Rs. 1,800 was sanctioned for the re-erection in Prince's Dock of one of the bullock cart weighbridges which were taken up from the old Docks when the railway layout was extended in about 1914; the weighbridge will be situated at the west end of 'B' shed chupra and is being re-erected primarily for the convenience of shippers of iron scrap.

A report by the Marine Committee regarding the construction of a new Communication Passage Caisson between Prince's and Victoria Docks, to replace the one built in 1891 and now beyond repair, was considered and the Chief Engineer was authorised to call for tenders for submission to the Board. The estimated cost of a new caisson is about Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs.

As the rate of handling American cotton bales for fumigation has been increased from 750 bales to 2,500 bales per day, the Trustees agreed to suspend the levy of the monsoon charge of 8 annas per bale until such time as it became necessary to land unfumigated cotton. The total reductions of charges for fumigation will therefore amount to Rs. 1-13 per bale; the Port Trust share in the reduction being Rs. 1-6 and that of Government 7 annas.

MR. PATHIK ON REPRESSION IN MEWAR

AUTHORITIES BEGIN TO WAVER;

Interviewed on the repression in Mewar Mr. Pathik stated: I expected a sense of humanity, if not justice, in the present administration of Udaipur, but. I am disappointed. If however, the authorities hope to crush the Rajasthan Seva Sangha and the public of Mewar by barbarous methods aggravated dicontent throughout the State will soon disillusion them Khadi workers or Sevasangha men, we will not leave them helpless in the face of repression whichc is bound to fail in stemming the tide of democracy. On the contrary the dagger of revolution is best sharpened on the stone of ruthless repression. The latest information indicates that the authorities are wavering in their uncompromising attitude and the Raoji himself looks with misgiving upon his Kamdar's line of action.

IN POLICE CUSTODY.

INTERVIEW WITH COUNSEL REFUSED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

Mr. V. K. Acharya, Manager of Mr. Theo. Fernandes, having a shop at Girgaum, styled at "Auto and Electric Supply Co.", was arrested by the police on the 1st instant on a charge of the criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,700. The accused was put up by the inspector in charge of the Lamington Road Police Station before the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Indravadan Mehta, at Girgaum Police Court, the next day (2nd instant), and remand was taken by the police till the 7th instant.

On Saturday, (the 4th) Mr. Lawrence DaSouza, Pleader, on behalf of the accused appeared at the Lamington Road Police Station, and wanted to have an interview with the accused, which was refused at first by Inspector M'Cullough and then by Superintendent Finan.

COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWED.

After this refusal Mr. Sohrab P. Banaji, Bar.-at-Law, interviewed Mr. Healy, the Commissioner of Police, at about 2 p.m., and requested the Commissioner that he, (counsel), should be allowed to have an interview with the accused, who was under the police custody at Lamington Road. Counsel cited 28th Bombay Law Reporter page 1043 (Emperor vs. Llewelyn Evans) and stated that according to that ruling both the judges of the Bombay High Court had expressed their opinion that the accused in custody of the police should not be debarred from taking legal assistance.

Mr. Healy thereupon askked the counsel to go to the Lamington Road Police Station and show the authority to the Superintendent Mr. Finan. Accordingly, Mr. Banaji with Mr. Lawrence De-Souza went to the Lamington Road Police Station and requested an interview with the accused under the authority cited by him. Mr. Finan, who was at his bungalow, was informed through the 'phone by Mr. Banaji to allow him to interview the accused. Mr. Finan however said that he would not allow the counsel to have an interview in spite of the ruling cited to him by the Counsel.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

On Monday (the 6th) Mr. Banaji with Mr. De Souza appeared on behalf of the accused before Mr. Mehta, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaum Police Court, and narrated what had happened on Saturday (the 4th). After hearing counsel, Mr. Mehta wanted the police to be heard on this matter, and so, an intimation was sent to the Superintendent, and the matter was finally heard by his Worship on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Deputy Inspector M'Calloch appeared in the court on behalf of the Superintendent, and admitted that the Superintendent had received application from Mr. Banaji for an interview and that the application had been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for orders. He said that the Superintendent of Police had no powers to allow lawyers to interview accused without orders from the Commissioner of Police. He said it was against departmental orders. In questions put by the court no reasons whatsoever was given by the Deputy Inspector as to why the police refused interview to counsel, except that it was against departmental order.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

His Worship quoted the remark made by Justice Madgaokar in the case mentioned above, which ran as:—"I am of opinion that even under Section 340, Criminal Procedure Code, the law contemplates that such access should be allowed before and irrespective of the charge sheet." His Worship said: "I am of opinion that the police were not justified in refusing Mr. Banaji to have an interview with the client for the purpose of getting instructions." His Worship thereupon made the following order: "I order the Superintendent of Police to allow Mr. Banaji to have an interview with his client Acharya for getting instructions, and this interview should be granted in the presence of the Police Officer."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES RULE STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 8.

In the share market in jutes a fair-turn-over resulted at steady rates. In coals Bengal are down about five points otherwise there is no new feature. In teas Hantaparas are marked down about thirty points while Eastern Cachar are up a point. In industrials Indian Iron and Steel are steady while others show no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 78-5; 4 per cent. new loan 1960-70, 89-10; 5 per cent. loan 1945-55, 108-1.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1490.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ord. 453-8; Auckland ord. 329; Belvedere ord. 630; Cheviot 338; Clive 42-4; Clive 6 per cent. pref. 105; Delta ord. 658-8; Gourppore ord. 758; Hooghly pref. 16-12; Howrah 47-10; Hukumchand ord. 17-8; Hukumchand pref. 99-8; Kanknarrah ord. 546; Kelvin ord. 911; Lansdowne ord. 312; Nuddea 49; National 33-4; Orient 294-8; Presidency 11-1; Reliance 85.

Coals:—Bengal Coal 455; Bengal Bhatdeo 1-12; Bengal Giridih 3-2; Bolompore 2-4; Jainty Central 3-12; Raneegunge 30-8; Satpukuria and Asansol 1-1; South Karanpura 4-12.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1927.

ONEROUS UNDERTAKING.

In bidding god-speed and farewell to the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, who left yesterday for South Africa to embark upon a task of exceptional difficulty as the Agent of the Government of India in that country, the meeting of the citizens of Bombay on Tuesday paid a well-deserved tribute to one of India's foremost sons. The manner in which the tribute was paid should leave no doubt in the minds of South African Whites that this country appreciates the difficulties they have to contend against in solving a very vexed problem. The representatives of various shades of political opinion in Bombay who paid a united tribute to Mr. Sastri's self-sacrifice also made it clear that India expected the South African Agreement to be worked out in a sympathetic spirit. Mr. Sastri referred in his speech to the fact that the Union Government, "composed as it was largely of Boer ministers," had agreed to stand by the Agreement "in the letter as well as in the spirit." This is so far to the good, but it must never be forgotten that the demand of the South African Indians is that in implementing that Agreement some of its clauses require to be radically revised before it can be allowed to be metamorphosed into the law of the land in South Africa.

In contributing his voice "to the grand chorus of god-speed that had been singing during the past few weeks" in regard to Mr. Sastri's appointment Sir Leslie Hudson, as a representative of the British community in Bombay, wished that "faith, hope and charity" would be exercised in India in watching how Mr. Sastri performed his onerous task and he ventured to give some advice to "the fourth estate of the realm" in the country, and also generally "to Mr. Sastri's countrymen." "If I may do so without being impertinent," Sir Leslie Hudson said, "I would beg of his compatriots in the country-and I refer more particularly to the members of the fourth estate—that they will exercise during the negotiations patience and forbearance, for Rome was not built in a day." As Sir Leslie Hudson and members of the European Association in Bombay know, the Nationalist Press in India did exercise all patience and forbearance during the protracted negotiations at the Round Table Conference and has been exercising them now when the Agreement it reached is being made the basis of a measure in the Union Parliament to solve finally and completely, if possible, the "Indian difficulty" in South Africa. But the Nationalist Press in India would be untrue to its duties and would be guilty of departing from the highest traditions of the "fourth estate of the realm" if it were to allow no voice to the "other side of the case" in discussing the implications of the Agreement, the case which the Transvaal Indians in particular have been obliged to put up against it. Nationalist India is willing to have "faith and hope" about the success of the stupendous task that Mr. Sastri has courageously set out to perform—the task of creating a spirit of give and take in South Africa between European and Indian. But neither Nationalist opinion in this country nor the Nationalist Press can afford to ignore the realities of the situation created by the Agreement, as a large and influential section of Indians in the Transvaal and in Natal envisage them.

To this section of Indian opinion the "Indian Relief Bill" now before the Union Parliament, a measure which is based upon the Agreement, looks like a measure devised to secure the sure and certain exclusion of as large a number of Indians as is possible from South Africa within the period of even a few years after the passage of the Bill. As an Indian, who has been a resident of Transvaal for several years, remarks in a communication to us: "It should be particularly noted that whereas the Class Areas Bill, which has now been shelved by the Union Government, merely attempted to segregate Indians without expelling them from Africa, the condition of adopting a Western standard of living is in effect markedly calculated to effect almost the entire exclusion of Indians." As regards the question of "repatriation," which is now to be camouflaged under the innocuous term "assisted emigration" his views give a clear and unequivocal expression to the apprehensions that the Transvaal Indians in particular feel about the "Relief" Bill. He remarks: "Then again no Indian going out of Africa will be allowed to re-enter Africa before the expiry of one year and in no circumstances will he be permitted to return to Africa after three years of residence outside the country. These conditions are meant to get rid of Indians. Some Indians may survive in Africa in the teeth of these stringent restrictions but their number in a quarter of a century must become quite negligible." We in India should be able to understand easily how it is that a split has occurred between the South African Indian Congress and its provincial branches. If that split is to be healed it is necessary that radical alteration should be made in the "Relief" Bill in the direction suggested by Mr. Andrews, particularly in regard to the declaration of amnesty about previously granted fraudulent certificates of domicile to Indians. We hope Mr. Sastri, with the eclat of his position to support him and with the good fortune of having to deal with a Union Government genuinely anxious to solve the Indian problem, will be able to secure a modification of the clauses of the "Relief" Bill in a manner which will allay the apprehensions of the Transvaal and Natal Indians. As Mr. Andrews points out, South Africa is very rapidly becoming a Dutch country. The British colonists are leaving the Transvaal and Natal for territories where the British can carry on the task of bearing the White man's Burden in the British way. The Dutch way does not please them. The larger in volume the exodus of the British from South Africa, the greater will be their sympathy with the Indians in the country. The antipathy of the Dutch towards the Indians is notorious. All the greater reason, therefore, that the Government and the people of India should take a firm stand and insist on a radical revision of the clauses in the Bill in regard to "assisted emigration" and the retention and validity of certificates of domicile. Only such a firm attitude on their part can help India's distinguished Agent in South Africa in the successful accomplishment of his task.

SECOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

We are not a little surprised at the opposition to the proposal for the resuscitation of the second Stock Exchange in Bombay. The opposition is as unreal as it is unjustified. The only ground on which it is based is that the Atlay Committee were of opinion that there was too much of speculation and too little of *bona fide* public business in Bombay. We agree; but the inference that the new Exchange will promote speculation is both unwarranted and baseless. We believe that it will act as a corrective to the old Stock Exchange which has not seldom refused to listen to public complaints. By enacting a corner rule, it has encouraged corners, and in spite of the strong condemnation of the corner rule, the authorities of the old Share Bazaar have persisted in framing a new corner rule, to which no self-respecting Exchange would ever agree. It, therefore, ill becomes the apologists of the old Stock Exchange to quote the authority of the Atlay Committee in its favour. But we venture to point out that the Atlay Committee was actually in favour of another Exchange. It saw through the muddle that prevailed in the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and recognised the virtual hopelessness of any reform being undertaken by that body and, therefore, strongly advised the Government not to grant a charter to the old Exchange. This is a clear proof, if a proof were required, that the Atlay Committee recognised the necessity of a new Stock Exchange. The compulsory recognition of the old Stock Exchange carries with it its own condemnation and is a serious reflection on its management, who by retaining the corner rule in some form or another have taken a step which seems to amount to cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. There has been no question on which opinion is so unanimous in Bombay as on the vexatious corner rule and it is a pity that the first Indian Finance Member of Bombay has deemed fit to sanction a rule which substitutes, in certain circumstances, a committee-made price instead of the contract price and permits legally allowed contracts to be treated as scraps of paper. The Government of Bombay are the only Government who have allowed a rule which violates the sanctity of contracts. The rules of the new Stock Exchange are simple and framed with an eye to public interests. Its brokerage charges compare favourably with those of the old Exchange and its corner rule is in accordance with the recommendations of the Atlay Committee. It thereby puts the Old Exchange to shame. We are glad public opinion strongly supports the proposal for the opening of the new Stock Exchange and Government will be well-advised in ignoring the opposition and granting immediate recognition to the new Stock Exchange.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

The proposal of the Tilak Memorial Committee of Bombay to erect a statue of the Lokamanya on the site of his cremation is, indeed, a very much belated attempt. Six years ago when the Lokamanya died, India was in the throes of a mighty revolution and every city, town and village felt that the most appropriate way to do honour to the departed patriot was to swell the Tilak Swaraj Fund started in connection with the Non-co-operation movement and to utilise that Fund to expedite the advent of Swaraj, the one thing that Tilak lived, fought and died for. Four years later, however, when the N.-C.O. movement had waned and the Tilak Swaraj Fund was almost spent out, the citizens of Bombay who had gathered at the Congress House on the Tilak Anniversary Day felt the need for something more permanent and tangible than a fund for service in addition to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. They accordingly appointed a Committee to take steps to erect a statue of the Lokamanya on the Chowpatty sands. It is mainly due to this Committee that the site of the cremation is now railed off. The Committee does not seem to have done much, however, by way of collecting funds for the proposed statue. Mrs. Naidu has now come to the rescue and has made a stirring appeal to the citizens of Bombay. She is rather hard upon the people of Bombay for lagging behind Poona, which has already raised a suitable memorial. But the people here are willing enough to contribute funds if vigorous and organised attempts are made to collect them. Now that Mrs. Naidu has taken the lead and Mr. Bharucha is associated with her, the prospects of finding the necessary funds are indeed much brighter. We hope to publish on the 1st of August Mrs. Naidu's thanks to the people of Bombay for their prompt response to her appeal.

DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VIRTUAL MONOPOLY OF POWER.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

PART I

It is not realised sufficiently in India that South Africa is very rapidly becoming a Dutch country. The British population is in a great measure leaving South Africa for Southern and Northern Rhodesia and also for Kenya and Tanganyika; even in South Africa itself the families of the British residents have always remained small in number owing to the high prices of commodities and the difficulties of making two ends meet. The Dutch, on the other hand, have always been far more prolific in their families, and in the country districts large families of ten and twelve children are still frequently to be found; indeed they sometimes make up what is called in this country the "poor white problem."

STARTLING STATISTICS.

Let me give some very startling statistics, which will go to prove what I have written about. In the years immediately following the War there was a considerable influx of settlers into South Africa, and especially into Natal; a large colonisation scheme (which has proved a partial failure) was established in Northern Zululand, and the figures of the Census shewed a definite increase year by year in the British population of the Union, which was in a large measure due to fresh immigration, but the Census figure for 1925-1926 tell an entirely different story. The actual number of those who have left South Africa for good among the British population has exceeded the number of those who have entered South Africa as settlers during that year by 600 persons: that is to say, even by immigration the British population is 600 less than it was a year ago. On the other hand, people coming from Holland and Germany, who may be regarded as increasing the Dutch population, have made a net increase in the same year of 300 persons. There were 300 more in the Union at the end of the year than at the beginning of the year; thus for one single year there have been 600 less British people and 300 more Dutch people, as far as the Immigration Census figures are concerned. This implies that in a single year the Dutch population have gained nearly a thousand more than the British.

This is an entirely new phenomenon and it is chiefly due to two things which more and more are having their natural effect.

CONTROL OVER GOVERNMENT.

The first of these is that the Government is now entirely in the hands of the Dutch. In the whole Nationalist Party in the Cabinet, there is not a single Englishman. The only English men in the Cabinet are the three Labour Ministers, and it is fully expected that at the next elections if economic prosperity continues, General Hertzog will ask for a mandate from the people and seek to obtain a clear majority for the Nationalists over every other Party. If he does this then it is almost certain that future Cabinets in South Africa will be entirely Dutch and South Africa will be entirely Dutch ruled. A great many British people resent this, and dislike it extremely, and for this cause they are leaving the Country.

Under the same head one may mention what is called in South Africa the "Flag Bill Controversy." This is due to the new independent status of South Africa as an independent Nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Great Britain accepted this position for South Africa because any other position would have ultimately meant secession. The British settlers, especially in Natal, have never liked this; some of them, are Nationalists at heart, but the whole question of status has taken a turn which is peculiarly objectionable to the great majority of British in the Union: A controversy was started with regard to the National Flag of South Africa, and the British section of the population say that whatever the Flag might be the Union Jack must be included in it. The Dutch who are in power have been entirely against the inclusion of the Union Jack because it was the Flag which was set up at the time of the Boer surrender at the end of the Boer War. They say that it will always remain the mark of their humiliation. They do not wish their own Flag called the "Vierkleur" to be included, and they do not wish the Union Jack to be included; they wish for an entirely new Flag representing the new Nation, but the British population have made this Flag controversy a life and death issue. They will have no Flag without the Union Jack.

Since the Dutch are in power the matter is likely to be settled against them unless indeed the Dutch have extraordinary powers of conciliation. But if it is once settled against them and the Flag of South Africa does not contain the Union Jack there will not only be a refusal on the part of the British to emigrate from Great Britain to South Africa, but there will also be a very large departure of the British Settlers from South Africa into Rhodesia, where Settlers are badly wanted.

(To be Continued)

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE

(BY L. C. JARIWALA PH.D. GERMANY).

(I)

It is a sad fact that India is a backward country. Sadder still it is that there is hardly any branch of activity where we can say to ourselves "we progress". As days pass on, India remains more and more in the rear in this great race of national industrial development. As far as I can remember, Lord Chelmsford, while speaking about India at the League of Nations in its early days, ranked India with the rest of the industrial world pointing out to the few then existing industrial institutions. Many, perhaps, thought how sweeping the statement was. But I am afraid, only a few did believe in the fact that India was then comparatively more backward than it used to be ten years previously; and perhaps no body thought of the sad fact that day by day we remain industrially more and more in the background.

A NEGLECTED FACTOR.

It naturally occurs to one to inquire after the real cause of this backwardness. There are men who honestly believe that political subordination is the real cause of all these troubles. I myself do not believe in the political subordination of India being the only cause of our backwardness, but regard it as one of the important causes. However, we shall leave aside all political considerations and look at the problem from a more important angle. As far as I can see I attribute this backwardness to negligence of research. Let me make it clear what I mean by it. Industrial Research is that art or science which makes good things better, bad things good, and products regarded useless fit for human use. It reduces cost of the production by reducing waste to a minimum. It makes this world a better place to live in, and assures to those who pursue it a superior position in the world.

I shall try to point out the great importance of this neglected factor of our national activity, and what part it plays in the development of the industrial life of a nation, and how vital it has become in to-day's keen struggle of life. I shall not go into details to show how research can be organised but reserve the consideration of the question for a future occasion.

It is difficult to say whether any sort of research work was systematically organised in ancient India. But to-day not only is no sort of research systematically organised, but people look upon one doing such work as a medieval alchemist, or an adventure. Of course rightly; because mostly such work is without sound foundation and leads to no results. Let us see why we have no sound foundation for organised research. In all countries the foundation of research work has been laid and is being laid by the university. From this centre the results are made known to the public and are introduced in various branches of industry. Such was the case and is even now, to some extent the case in industrially advanced countries, like Germany, the United States England and the rest. Of course now the industries of these countries are at such a stage where it is no longer necessary to make them understand the importance of research work but they possess their own tremendous research-organisations.

FAILURE OF UNIVERSITIES.

But what is the case in India? Have our universities paid due attention to Research? The answer cannot but be in the negative. They have shown great negligence as far as this branch of their activity is concerned. One may feel inclined to say that our universities are too young to organise efficient research. But this may be regarded as an excuse provided we see signs of earnest effort to remedy this situation. But to my knowledge there are no such signs. We have only a few university-professors in the whole of India who have original work worth the name to their credit. If I may be allowed to repeat the words of a German professor who stayed in India for about ten years as principal of an Indian college and who is no less a well-wisher of India than any earnest student of ancient India, I must say that our university-professors have greatly neglected research. A closer look at the various branches of our university-education verifies this statement. In arts colleges there are some professors having research work to their credit. There is plenty of scope but very little provision for such work. As far as medicine is concerned I do not know of many university-professors with some original work to their credit, nor is there any arrangement made for such work to be done by the students. In chemistry we have some professors engaged in advance work and there are students under them engaged in the solution of important problems. But in our vast country the problems are so many, and those engaged in the solution are so few, that they can be neglected without appreciable error. All this proves that research is greatly neglected. To avoid any misunderstanding I mention here that I have not the slightest idea to pass any remarks on our university-system or on professors working in the university or in affiliated institutions. I simply try to point to the neglect of research and while doing so I am compelled to describe the conditions in that institution which really ought to be centre of such work.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

In Whose Interest?

The news cabled by Reuter from Peking that the military Governor of Shansi and Chiang Kai-shek, the "moderate" nationalist who has quarrelled with Mr. Chen and the Republican Government at Canton are in alliance with Chang Tso-lin and are endeavouring to put up a common opposition to Communism will be a source of genuine satisfaction to the Foreign Powers in China and particularly to Britain. But the question is whether the entente will last if it ever really comes about. In whose interest is the entente to work? Is it in the interest of "General" Sutton, the British adventurer who is reported to be the brain behind Chang Tso-lin's foreign policy or is it in the interest of Chiang Kai-shek who is desperately anxious to obtain breathing time to consolidate his successes and remain a powerful buffer between the Mukden war-lord and the Cantonese Republicans ready to be wooed by whichever party offers him most? It is significant that he does not want to separate from the Kuomintang so long as Chang Tso-lin's troops are in what he considers his own domain.

A Vicious Hint.

The "Statesman" is responsible for the news that a questionnaire has been circulated amongst European Government officials in India in which they are asked to indicate before the sitting of the Statutory Commission whether they have any intention of resigning from their services and retiring on proportionate pensions. If true, it is a very intriguing piece of news in all conscience. The questionnaire does not seem to be a mere feeler, for it is no business of Government to ask their servants beforehand what they would do in problematical circumstances. Plainly, the circular is anti-Reform propaganda started by Government themselves. The expected reply from the officials, of course, is that it is next to impossible for them to stay on under extended Reforms, it being tacitly understood that they may change their mind if it is made worth while. Such a reply would serve two purposes. It can be made capital of against Reforms, and it will hasten the appointment of a fresh Public Services Commission. Government want precisely such propaganda and the circular is only a vicious hint to the officials to start their lustiest cry. The circular may be ingenious but one cannot fail to see through it.

An Impressive Reply.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, is rightly indignant at Government repudiating their own Textile Committee's recommendations. "By their action" he says, "the Government of India stand condemned as a body of men in whose hands, as they are now constituted, Indian interests are not safe. What is needed is the root and branch reform of the whole system of Government." It is profoundly true and we trust all businessmen in the country will whole-heartedly share Mr. Waichand's opinion. If they do, may we without offence ask them what they have been doing to bring about such a "root and branch reform"? With a few honourable exceptions our businessmen have studiously kept aloof from active politics. It is not yet too late for them to do their part. We would ask them to adopt Mr. Tairsee's suggestion regarding boycott of British and foreign piece-goods. Whether we look at it from the constructive or the fighting point of view nothing will help us more than an effective boycott of all foreign cloth and nothing can be a more impressive reply to Government. Khaddar and Indian mill cloth should satisfy all our reasonable wants.

Forgotten History.

A correspondent writes:—

"It will be remembered that Mr. Jal Marzban, late Manager of the "Jam-e-Jamshed", met with an untimely and tragic death last year in rescuing a lady on the foreshores of Juhu. The Mazdayasni Mandal commemorated the anniversary of the sad event on Saturday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The principal speaker was Mr. Manekji Cawasji Patel, the oldest active Parsi Congressman. He recounted the distinguishing qualities of the Parsis with reference to personal bravery and exhorted the young generation to imitate the glorious past. Mr. Manek Dadachanji also spoke appropriately. There was general satisfaction at the meeting being presided over by Mr. Framroz Joshi, one of the quieter workers of the community. Mr. Patel's very elaborate speech needs more than a passing reference The speech produced an excellent impression on the audience who are rarely treated to a recapitulation of forgotten facts of history having a bearing on the events of the day."

LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

MR. S. CHETTY'S NEW ROLE.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT HITS BACK.

NO HAND IN FORMATION OF MINISTRY.

MADRAS, June 8.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, President of the National Congress, has made the following statement in reply to certain statements of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty in a speech in Bombay recently:

"Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty challenges me to deny whether I did not have a direct hand in the formation of the Independent Ministry in Madras. His statement is absolutely untrue. The reactionary and communal policy of the Justice Party, pursued for five years, had created such an atmosphere as to make Lord Goschen pronouncedly anti-communal in his views, and when the crushing defeat of the Justice Party took place, he was only too anxious, as was understood at that time, to form a Ministry which was not communal. The refusal to accept office on the part of the Congress Party, coupled with the fact that there were a number of persons who were neither in the Congress nor were willing to coalesce with the Justice Party, enabled an Independent Ministry to be formed. Time and again at meetings of the Congress Party and on the public platform, I stated that I had given no undertaking whatever to support the Ministry. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty in his new role may be a surprise to some but not to me, nor I think to members of the Assembly." Mr. Aiyengar concludes: "It is however very amusing that he should come forward as a champion of extremism and as an enthusiastic exponent of Congress discipline and policy."—A. P.

MR KELKAR AND WORKING COMMITTEE

MR SAMBAMURTHI CONTRADICTS PRESS STATEMENT

COCANADA, June 8.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi states that he did not say at the Gokhale Hall that Mr. N. C. Kelkar was present at the meeting of the Working Committee which statement Mr. Kelkar has called incorrect. Mr. Sambamurthi says he was wrongly reported and what he actually said was that when he (Mr. Sambamurthi) went to see Mr. Kelkar at the Sardar Griha, Mr. Kelkar had already left for Poona. Dr. Moonje alone attended the meeting of the Working Committee and Mr. Jayakar also though invited could not be present owing to another engagement.—Free Press.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA

DR. MOONJE'S REPLY TO MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

It will be remembered that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, soon after the Congress Working Committee had adopted a resolution on the subject, addressed a letter, and subsequently wired to the President of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, requesting him to fix a date, after consultation with the members, for his coming there in connection with the enquiry into the Satyagraha movement. Today a letter has been received from Dr. Moonje, President of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, saying that he had a conversation on the subject with the Secretary of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, under whose auspices the present Satyagraha movement is being conducted, and that he has handed over to him all the correspondence, and on receipt of the reply, will communicate the same to Mr. Patel by wire.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL FOLICE FOR LAHORE

LAHORE, June 8.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned Rs. 1,00,948 for the upkeep of a force of additional police for Lahore for a period of six months. This force will consist of 350 constables, 53 head-constables, 10 sub-inspectors and one European sub-inspector. Before the riots 160 constables and four sub-inspectors used to carry out patrol duty. Now 360 constables and 10 sub-inspectors will be utilised. Of the additional police recruited upto the 3rd June 73 are Gurkhas, 29 Sikhs, 26 Hindus and 24 Mahomedans. 155 constables have been transferred from other districts to the Lahore additional police force.—A. P.

TRIBAL UNREST IN THE FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, June 8.

Tribal unrest which has been simmering among upper Mohmand Clans for some time past, over the question of interference by certain upper Mohmand Mullahs among the protected clans on the Peshawar District border came to a head on the night of 5th and 6th May in an attack on friendly Mohmand tribesmen holding the block houses in the vicinity of Shabkadar and Michni posts. The attack was repulsed and the hostile Lashkar which had remained in the vicinity was effectively bombed by the R.A.F., Northern Command on the 6th and 7th. It is not clear whether its consequent dispersal is temporary or permanent but the Mohmand border posts are fully prepared for all contingencies.—A. P.

KHULNA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

CALCUTTA, June 7.

At the Khulna District Conference which has just concluded sitting under the presidency of Sir P. C. Ray, resolutions were passed deploring the Hindu-Moslem tension, calling upon the Muslims and Hindus all over Bengal to stop the quarrel and congratulating the Hindus and Mussalmans of Khulna on maintaining friendly feelings, advocating boycott of British manufactured cigarettes and foreign sugar as protest against continued detention without trial of over 100 Bengalees.—Free Press.

TELEGRAMS TO GREAT BRITAIN

CHARGES REDUCED

SIMLA, June 8.

In view of the stabilisation of the exchange value of rupee at 1s. 6d. and in conformity with provision of article 29 of the International Telegraph Convention, Government of India have decided to reduce the charges for telegrams to places outside India. The new rates will be brought into effect on and from 1st July, 1927. The charge per word for ordinary telegrams to Great Britain will be Rs. 1|2.—A. P.

NABHA'S TRIBUTE TO SARDAR KHARAK SINGH

DEHRA DUN, June 8.

In a telegram to Sirdar Kharak Singh of Amritsar, who is just released from jail, the Maharajah of Nabha in the course of a message says: Situated as I am, to my deep regret and great chagrin, it is not possible for me to be with you in person to-day. But I send you these few words of my respectful homage and sincere admiration on your triumphant victory over the forces of darkness and tyranny.—Free Press.

POOR PROSPECT OF TEA CROP

CALCUTTA, June 8.

That there is no prospect this year of a very large tea crop is the opinion of a well-known firm of tea merchants in Calcutta.

Weather conditions have been so bad that up to May the crop was eight million pounds behind last year's.—Free Press.

BANGALORE MILL CLOSED

BANGALORE, June 8.

The men having declined to work, the management has been reluctantly compelled to close the mill until further orders" reads the notice now put up at the entrance to the Maharaja Mills. Armed police are now guarding the mill area.—A. P.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, June 8.

Taking advantage of Mr. Gandhi's presence here, it has now been definitely decided to hold the South Indian Khadi Exhibition and Conference between the 3rd and 8th July, with the main object of popularising the Khadi movement and reviving the handspinning industry. Demonstration classes will be held, as also a spinning competition between spinners from various provinces.

Mr. Muhammad Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, visited Gandhi Ashram before leaving for Mysore, last night, in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's birthday.—A. P.

Benares correspondent of "Forward" says Narendranath Banerjee who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in Gauhati shooting case under the Defence of India Act, on April 22, 1918, was released recently after 10 years' of life in jail.—Free Press.

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Karim, Editor and Proprietor of "Ali Haque" has filed a case of defamation against Mr. Ahmedali, Printer and Publisher of "Sind Zamindar".—Free Press.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS AND ROYAL COMMISSION.

QUESTION OF SERVICE AND RETIREMENT.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

"The Statesman" understands that a questionnaire has been circulated amongst European Government officials in India in which they are asked to indicate before the sitting of the Statutory Commission whether they have any intention of resigning their services and retiring on proportionate pension.—Free Press.

THE REFORMS ENQUIRY.

MR. J. CRERAR BUSY.

Mr. J. Crerar has arrived here to take over the spade work in connection with the Reforms, pending the arrival of the Statutory Commission, writes the Simla correspondent of "The Englishman." But it is very likely that an announcement appointing Mr. Crerar as Home Member, in succession to Sir Alexander Muddiman, will be made very shortly. Speculation is therefore rife as to who will take over the duties in connection with the Reforms.

Of course, Mr. Crerar, by reason of his connection with the Muddiman Enquiry and as Secretary in the Home Department for three years, is well posted with everything, but Mr. J. M. Dunnett, who has been handling these questions ever since his translation from the Punjab Government to the Home Department of the Government of India, will replace Mr. Crerar. But as to who will succeed Mr. Dunnett it is too early to state.

I learn that Sir William Marris, Governor of the United Provinces, is coming up to Simla on June 11, and that Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, will be in Simla about the end of the month.

BAN ON "FORWARD" IN BURMA.

COPIES UNDELIVERED ON MONDAY.

RANGOON, June 7.

Copies of the Newspaper "Forward" which arrived here by the Calcutta mail yesterday were not delivered, and it is understood this step is preliminary to the exclusion of the paper from Burma.—A.P.

ANTECEDENTS OF M VOIKOV.

LONDON, June 7.

M. Voikov was President of the Ekaterinburg provincial Soviet when the Tsar and other members of the Imperial Russian family were shot there in 1919. He was one of the original members of the Russian Communist party and was often imprisoned under the Tsarist regime. He resided for some time in Switzerland where he was closely associated with Lenin.

The assassin Kowceda is Russian college boy from Vilna and a member of the Russian Monarchist Party in Poland.—Reuter.

FIRE IN TENALI

VEDIC BOOKS BURNT DOWN

MADRAS, June 8.

A Tenali report says that as a result of a disastrous fire, about sixty houses have been burnt down in the town rendering 200 families homeless. The valuable manuscripts of a Vedic scholar containing 20 years' researches were destroyed in the conflagration.—Free Press.

AKOLA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT'S ORDER TO CLEAR UP OBJECTIONS.

AKOLA, June 7.

The Government of the Central Provinces has caled upon the Akola Municipal Committee to clear up about 1,100 objections by the 10th instant, failing which, the Government is expected to take further steps against the Committee by the 15th instant.—Free Press.

BYE-ELECTIONS POSTPONED

AKOLA, June 7.

The bye-elections for the nine seats in the local Municipal Committee, caused vacant by the resignation of the members of the Reform Party which were to be held on the 13th instant, have been postponed, under the orders of the superior authorities.—Free Press.

FOR SHUDDHI WORK

SHANGHAI SINDHI MERCHANTS SEND DONATION

HYDERABAD (Sind) June 8.

The Sindhi merchants in Shanghai have sent a donation of Rs. 1081 to the Secretary of Arya Pratinidhi sabha for shuddhi work.—Free Press.

"CONGRESS POLITICS ON DOWNWARD COURSE."

MR. SASMAL RETIRES FROM CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

REFUSES TO DISCLOSE REASONS.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

"I have decided to retire for the present from the Congress Executive only. It does not mean that I shall cease to be a Congress man or that if elected I shall refuse to be a member of the general body of the Congress," says Mr. B. N. Sasmal in a statement to the Press. He proceeds:

"The reasons which have induced me to take this course are many some of which cannot be disclosed now, for the cause I have at heart may suffer. I had joined the movement to give fight to the bureaucracy in my own humble way for the attainment of Swaraj. I have discovered that that spirit has almost wholly disappeared and personal and communal jealousies have taken its place. I am unwilling to continue fighting amongst ourselves in the name of the Congress."—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

"I am unwilling to continue fighting amongst ourselves in the name of the Congress" said Mr. B. N. Sasmal in the course of an interview regarding his reported retirement from Congress politics for the present. Mr. Sasmal believes that Congress politics are following a downward course and will continue to do so for sometime longer and that there will be no place in it for men like him until Mahatma Gandhi ca be persuaded to take up the helm once more.—A. P.

NEXT PRESIDENT OF "CONGRESS."

MADRAS PAPERS' SUGGESTION

MADRAS. June 8.

Discussing the problem before the Madras Congress, "The Hindu" says: "The person on whom the choice of the nation falls for conducting the deliberations of the National Assembly should command respect of both the great communities and should possess a wide outlook on national problems." It suggests Dr. Ansari's name would command general approval.

"Swadeshamitran" also makes the same suggestion.—Free Press.

IN MEMORIUM

SOVIET MOURNS VAIKOV'S LOSS

LONDON, June 8.

Moscow.—The Soviet has proclaimed a fortnight's "court mourning" for all its representatives at Home and Abroad in connection with M. Voikov's assassination. Although M. Voikov, who was born in 1888, was associated with revolutionary movement since his youth, official circles declare that he was in no way responsible for the death warrant of the Imperial Russian family, being Food Commissary in Ural at that time.—Reuter.

ALLIANCE WITH LABOUR PARTY.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS' DECISION

LONDON, June 8.

The co-operative Congress at Cheltenham has decided by a card vote 1960 being against, and 1843 in favour of it question of a political alliance with labour party. Only 600 out of 1300 societies affiliated to the Co-operativve Union were represented at the congress and the proposal will be made to-morrow, for the referendum of the societies.—Reuter.

DR. SHAL AS GOVERNMENT NOMINEE.

CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Simla correspondent of "The Statesman" says:

"I learn that Dr. Shal, Imperial Economic Botanist, will represent the Government of India at the Imperial Conference co-ordianation of agricultural research, which will be held in London in October. Local Governments will make their own choice of representatives who will mostly be officers onleave at the time in England".—Free Press.

"It is notified by the development Commissioner, Burma, that for June no export royalty will be levied on Rubber exported from Burma."—Free Press.

The Prince of Wales has been created knight of the order of St. Patrick.—Reuter.

DEAD HAND OF WHITE-HALL.

INDIAN INTERESTS DELIBERATELY SACRIFICED.

EYE ON SECRET TREATIES AND DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENTS.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S CONDEMNATION.

BOMBAY, June 8.

Mr. Narottam Morarji, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" said:

The resolution of the Government of India on the report to the Indian Tariff Board clearly shows that our Government is not prepared to change its policy with reference to the cotton textile industry. This policy has its origin in a desire to help Lancashire at the cost of India and it has since been continued in an aggravated form right down to this day, as the Government Resolution on the Report shows, with an eye to the interest not merely of England but foreign countries like Japan which for diplomatic reasons are at present regarded with a favourable eye by the Government of England. It is exasperating to find that where until now the besetting sin of the Government of India was partially towards England, it now seems to be extended to other countries with which Great Britain is bound by secret treaties and diplomatic agreements. The definite grievance of the Indian millowners that they were hard hit by unfair competition from Japan, since proved to the hilt by the exhaustive inquiry conducted by the Textile Board, seems to be wholly disregarded by the Government who, it must unfortunately be admitted, are in this matter actuated not with a view to benefit India but are prepared to carry out a policy probably dictated to them from Whitehall, but certainly calculated to seriously harm the economic interest of India.

INDIA'S RIVALS.

The rivals whom the Indian industry has to meet to-day are Osaka and Manchester. One is, therefore tempted to ask if it is not in the interest of the latter that the present policy of the Government of India is adopted. Is it due to the short time work and consequent unemployment in Lancashire that Whitehall is insisting upon forcing an anti-national policy upon this country? Is it because Japan as a sea Power is an useful ally that a dependency of the Empire has to suffer untold economic evils? Is Government afraid that the manufacture of these goods by the Indian mills will oust the Lancashire goods from the Indian market to a greater extent than at present and that the Lancashire mill industry will, as a consequence, suffer more? Evidently that seems to be at the bottom, as punctually all the recommendations made by a competent Board after complete inquiry, for the extension of fine spinning in India have been turned down. To the apathy and hostility of the Government are to be added the inconveniences and occasional hardships which the Indian industries suffer as a result of the three-fold organisations of banking, insurance and shipping being mainly centred in foreign hands and run for alien benefits.

WHAT OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE MEANS.

This indifference of Governmen tmeans what the Indian mill industry would have achieved in a short time, will take long to achieve, and probably the process will be painful, but the Government cannot in that way prevent permanently the eventual competition between fine quality goods made in India and those imported from abroad, including Lancashire. It was expected that the Government would have facilitated the process of adjustment by levying that 4 per cent. duty which follows from the very report of the Textile Board which has clearly established the unfair competition which the Indian industry has to meet upto that amount. Instead of openly accepting the considered dictum of the Board, the Government try to slip through their responsibility by an awkward and incorrect presentation of facts. The Government said that the total unfair advantage amounts to 10 per cent. and it is covered by the present 11 per cent. duty. But they fail to mention that when the duty was fixxed at 11 per cent. there was no mention of definite and unfair competition from Japan. Moreover, the present duty is a revenue duty, and therefore, cannot be accepted by the industry as a protective measure. The very least, therefore, that the Government could have done was to have accepted the recommendation of the Board and enhanced the present duty on all round basis by at least 4 per cent. which would have enabled the Indian industry not merely to protect itself against an unfair competition from Japan but also to meet on an equal footing other outside manufacturers.—Free Press.

INDIAN INTERESTS NOT SAFE IN GOVT'S HANDS

BOMBAY. June 7.

It is a most disappointing conclusion said Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which the Government of India have arrived at on the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board. The Textile industry is India's premier industry and also the only major industry predominantly manned and owned by Indians. The industry has a special claim on the Government and country. It was a good case that the industry presented before the Tariff Board. The recommendations of the Tariff Board are on the face of them the result of more a critical view of the case presented by the industry than a sympathetic view. In the opinion of those competent to express an opinion on the question, even the recommendations of the Tariff Board are inadequate. But whatever justification there may be for the restricted scope of the recommendations of the Tariff Board, there can be no justification for the summary rejection by the Government of India of the main recommendations of the Tariff Board.

NO EXCUSE FOR GOVERNMENT

In the debate on the Steel Protection Bill, the Commerce Member of the Government of India laid stress on the expert character of the findings of the Tariff Board and the necessity for the Assembly to establish the convention that while it will judge of the policy independent of the views of the Tariff Board it will accept the data and findings of the Tariff Board as conclusive by reason of their expert character. This argument applies mutatis mutandis' to the findings of the Textile Tariff Board. The Board took the best part of a year to investigate into the question and it is but meet that their findings should meet with acceptance without demur at least by Government. If the decision of the Government is based on grounds of large policy one can understand it. But, by appointing the Tariff Board the Government accepteda the necessity for protective measures if on enquiry the Tariff Board should find for it. The Tariff Board was constituted as an impartial tribunal to pronounce on the claims made by the textile industry and now that it has pronounced its verdict, the Government have not the slighest protext for the repudiation of its findings. What fresh materials which the Tariff Board did not have before them could the Government have had to justify their action? If there was any disputed point, why did not they recommit the question to a fresh or supplementary enquiry by the Tariff Board? The conclusion that the decision of the Government of India is based on considerations other than the factors presented by the Tariff Board report is inevitable.

One word may be said about the pretence that is made of giving relief to the textile industry by abolition of duty on machinery and mill stores. This is really a bounty to the manufacturer and not to the industry. In fact, I have it on good authority that small indigenous industries engaged in manufacture of parts of mill machinery and mill stores would be hard hit by this proposal while the textile industry will derive no benefit.

ROOT-AND BRANCH REFORM, NEEDED.

By their action, the Government of India stand condemned as a body of men in whose hands as they are now constituted Indian interests are not safe. What is needed is root-and-branch reform of the whole system of Government under which such wrong as is perpetrated by the callous decision of the Government is possible.—Free Press.

"SERVING LANCASHIRE AND IGNORING INDIA."

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The decision of Government not to accept the report of the Tariff Board will be very injurious to the interests of the country. One can hardly conceal the feeling that Government's decision clearly indicates that it serves Lancashire, recognises Japan, and with impunity ignores India.—Free Press.

"UNSATISFACTORY DECISION."

DELHI, June 7.

Mr. R Mukerjee, Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, interviewed in regard to the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board and the Government's decision on them, said that it was difficult to pronounce an opinion without going through the Board's report, but from the telegraphic summary before him, it could be said that the Government's decision was altogether unsatisfactory. Mr. Mukerjee did not admit that mill-owners failed to make out a case for protection, but then, if they did fail, surely the Government had made no case for the rejection of the recommendations of both the majority and the minority.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

"Forward" says Government's decision to reject the recommendations of the

(Continued on page 9).

BAKR-ID IN DELHI.

LEADERS CONFER

ARBITRATION BOARD APPOINTED

DELHI, June 8.

At the invitation of Dr. M. A. Ansari a meeting of representative Hindus and Moslems was held last evening at the residence of Hakim Ajmal Khan with a view to devise means for the peaceful celebration of Id and for achieving Hindu-Moslem unity. Over sixty persons representing all shades of opinion responded to the invitation included in which were Rai Saheb Kidarnath, Maulana Mazharuddin, Lala Sri Ram, Rai Saheb Gurupershad, Maulana Abdul Said, Dr. S. P. Shroff and Mr. Abdul Rahmant. The sense of the meeting and the general trend of the speeches delivered by both Hindus and Moslems of different schools of thought were most conciliatory and showed intense anxiety to end the internecine quarrel between the two sister communities.

Several suggestions were made for the peaceful celebration of the Id, the chief of which were that Hindus and Moslems should not observe hartal during the Id days as it led to a breach of the peace. All efforts were to be made to lead sacrificial cattle to the slaughter house through the disputed routes as early as possible. At the same time Hindus were to be requested to open their shops a little later, than usual. Another proposal was that both Hindus and Moslems should peacefully confine themselves this year to Government's arrangements in the matter of routes for leading sacrificial cattle.

A general desire was expressed to create public opinion by means of propaganda against any breach of the peace as also to request the Press against indulgence in matter liable to excite communal troubles.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution which ran as follows:—Hindus and Moslems of Delhi solemnly pledge ourselves that in our efforts for the attainment of our rights we will prevent any breach of the public peace in the city of Delhi as far as it lies in our power and we shall spare no means to maintain the peace in the city and goodwill among its inhabitants. We further appoint a board consisting of Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Saheb Kidarnath, Lala Sriram, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Mr. Sriram, Dr. S. P. Shroff, Maulana Mazharuddin, Maulana Kifaitullah, Lala Radhimohan Chowdhury Baldeosingh and Hafiz Abdul Aziz to arbitrate all disputes and differences existing between Hindus and Moslems and their decision shall be binding and final."

The Board meets to-morrow at 3 p.m. at the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—A. P.

PASSAGE OF SACRIFICIAL COWS

DELHI, June 8.

About 250 Hindus, including women and children, waited on the Deputy Commissioner this morning to disallow the passing of the sacrificial cows through Kucha Nawab Galli on the Bakr-Id day.

The Deputy Commissioner regretted that he was not able to do anything in the matter at this late hour.

He said the late Deputy Commissioner had already approved of the route and he had promised the Muslims to sanction the route.—Free Press.

Rugby.—Speaking over the telephone to London, to-day, Mr. Clarence Chamberlain the Atlantic Airman stated his intention to come to London in a few days. He declared his machine, now salved from the swamp, was fit if necessary for the return flight to America.—B. O. W.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

	June 8.
Previous Closing Rate	16.13
To-day's Opening Rate	16.35
Difference	+.22
To-day's Closing Rate	16.37
Difference	+.24

LIVERPOOL.

	June 8.
Previous Closing Rate	8.67
To-day's Opening Rate	8.66
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	8.76
Difference	+.09

Broach July Expectation Rs. 336

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 8.
Silver Ready	26 3 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 3 0 Unchanged

Tone of Market.—Steady.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BURMA

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

RANGOON, June 6.

The following telegrams have passed between the Governor of Burma and the Viceroy:—From the Governor, dated 30th May, 1927:—"After seeing Mr. Barnard, I am glad to inform Your Excellency that slavery has practically ceased in Burma. Over four thousand slaves have been released in the Triangle, and it is estimated that some four or five hundred remain to be released next cold weather, owing to the necessity of punishing the tribe which treacherously attacked Captain West's Party.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

From the Viceroy, dated 1st June:—

"Your telegram 30th May. I am very glad to have your encouraging report about slavery. Please convey my congratulation to Mr. Barnard and all concerned."

As a result of the last expedition, conducted in Hukwang Valley, the number of slaves released was 3,445.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday you are a very amiable and lovable personality radiating joy and sunshine like the blazing Sol of May, wherever you go. You are never happy until you are in the company of friends—of the sterner sex only! Not that you dislike, or disbelieve in, the company of the fair sex but being shy you do not want to have your presence thrust upon them. In your heart of hearts (and every man and particularly woman has more hearts than one) you love the ideal company. Girls and women want to entrap specially those whom they like but who avoid their company, but in your case Allah not having blessed you with a big purse and comely features you have to go your own way and the Fates theirs. So your only solace in this world is your club called the "Jolly Happy Go Lucky Club", where you are in good great demand. You won't, therefore, experience the thrills and joys of "popping the (great) question," and your "nekan" will, therefore, have to be arranged by some elderly relations, parents or guardians, or aunties (who, unfortunately, in your case will be penniless while the whole world expects to inherit bags from uncles or aunties) or match-brokers. Nature is ever ready to make an equipoise (look at the living example of the League of Nations, nicknamed by some American papers as the "League of Notions," which God in His infinite wisdom has created to preserve well-balanced equipoise among Powers), and she (the impartial Nature) will give you a wife who will cure you of your shyness, which no doctor, whether possessing the degree of M.D. or M.A.D. would ever have been able to cure.

If, however, you are already married your married life could be compared to the months of an ordinary monsoon of Bombay. The first few years of your mated life will be like June which happily drives away the rigours of oppressive April and May, and will give a few drizzles and intermittent showers of happiness and unhappiness. After a few years your career will be like the state of affairs in July and August when the skies generally remain overladen with clouds with occasional or regular flashes of lightning, peals of thunder, and copious cat-and-doglike downpours. Then alone will you think of the good old days when yet your brow was unfurrowed by care (as fields are unfurrowed before June) or anxieties of a thousand and one kinds. You will be cursing your fate and will wish to Heavens you had not been given "sweetie" who is now as bitter to you as gall and wormwood. But cursing is a coward's game Follow the advice given by prophets and Mahatmas and offer your other cheek to Fate when it has hit one. Just as bludgeoning of a crowd, small or big, in India and in many parts of the world is not a rare incident but a corollary of the rules of the Department preserving Law and Order bludgeoning of Fate is not rare, nay it is common, in case of all, prince or pauper. Turn heavenwards and your domestic happiness will be restored in full to you, at least your unhappiness and miseries will be reduced to an irreducible minimum.

SOVIET NOTE TO POLAND.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF SOVIET REPRESENTATION

LONDON, June 7.

Moscow.—The Soviet has handed a preliminary Note to the Polish Minister here, expressing the opinion that the assassination of M. Voikow is bound up with the whole series of acts aiming at destroying the Soviet diplomatic representation abroad and directly threatening the peace. In this connection the Note cites the raid on the Peking Embassy, the blockade of the Shanghai consulate, the attack on the Trade Delegation in London and Britain's provocative rupture of diplomatic relations, which the Note says has loosened the activity of the terroristic groups. The Soviet accuses Poland of negligence in failing to take precaution against the activities of Russian counter-revolutionary organisations.—Reuter.

A LIMBADI INSTITUTION

SHREE JASWANTSINHJI AUDICHYA BRAHMIN VIDYARTHI BHUVAN

A deputation consisting of Dr. Keshavlal T. Dave, Chief Medical Officer, Limbdi State, and Mr. Kripashankar D. Bhatt, Auditor, Limbdi State, have arrived in Bombay to collect subscription for Shree Jaswantsinhji Audichya Brahmin Vidyarthi Bhuvan, which will be opened in March next. Primary and Secondary Education being free in Limbdi for the last 19 years, students from neighbouring villages, naturally, pour in every year in large numbers for purposes of study. The students have not got adequate accommodation for boarding and lodging purposes. The institution purports to solve the difficulty to a great extent.

Shree Jaswantsinhji Audichya Brahmin Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Limbadi.

AVIATOR CHAMBERLAIN REACHES BERLIN.

MAKING A FLYING TOUR OF EUROPE

LONDON, June 7.

Berlin.—Mr. Clarance Chamberlain arrived at Temple of Aerodrome, this evening, in "Columbia" amid cheers of 50,000 people. The "Columbia" was escorted by 14 aeroplanes. Airmen prior to landing cruised over the city for 20 minutes while crowds in the streets waved their hats and cheered. After landing the airmen were greeted by the American Ambassador, Mr Curtius, the German Minister of Economies and the Burgomaster of Berlin after which they went in a motor car to the American Embassy. Mr Chamberlain states that he will not be returning to America by air, but will make a flying tour of Europe and visit Paris, Vienna and London.—Reuter.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

LADY ORANMORE KILLED.

LONDON, June 7.

Lady Oranmore and Browne has been killed and Lord Oranmore and Browne and his lady secretary seriously injured in a collision between their motorcar and a motorbus between Tonbridge and Tunbridge-wells.—Reuter.

SIND MUSLIMS MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

HYDERABAD, June 6.

A meeting of the Sind Mahomedan Association was held under closed doors last evening, admission being refused to the Press. It is understood the meeting decided to press for the separation of Sind and oppose joint electorates in spite of the appeals of Haji Abdulla Haroon and a few other members.—A. P.

Vinayak Bhise, accompanied by another boy scout, has arrived in Delhi, tramping his way from Baroda on foot. The two tramps will trudge on to Simla where Bhise wants to see the Viceroy.—Free Press.

The police have arrested an Aligarh goldsmith for alleged offence of making counterfeit coins in large numbers.—Free Press.

IRISH SATISFACTION AT SIR ATUL'S ELECTION

LONDON, June 7.

Geneva.—Mr. Duffy, Irish Free State Workers' delegate congratulated Sir A. C. Chatterjee on his unanimous election to the presidency, and added that in view of the bond of comprehension existing between the peoples of Ireland and India, Sir A. Chatterjee's election had given the Irish Delegation greatest satisfaction.—Reuter.

DR. HYDER AT GENEVA

RELIES ON CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

SIMLA, June 6.

A summary is now available of the speech delivered at Geneva by Dr. L. K. Hyder, Professor of Economics at Aligarh who has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the International Economic Conference. He said that as member of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, he had spent the last six months in investigating, in India, the same problems with which the Agricultural Committee is faced. The documents so ably prepared by the League of Nations, Secretariat showed that, while agricultural production had increased before the war and prices of agricultural products had risen, those prices had not risen proportionate to the rise in prices of manufactured goods.

ORGANISATION—TRUE CORRECTIVE.

The fact was that manufacturers had increased their prices behind their tariff walls. The agriculturist was not getting the prices he should get and had to pay for his requirements of manufactured goods more than he should pay. European Agriculturists welcome all tendencies towrads the freer exchange of raw produce and manufactured goods between various countries, and India takes the same view. Organisation is the true corrective. It is to the interest of both producers and consumers that the former should sell their produce co-operatively and thus eliminate numerous changes of ownership, at present involved in reaching foreign markets. Much might also be done for agricultural labour by ensuring free seasonal movements and by subsidiary industries occupying agriculturists during off seasons. International action should be taken to prevent the spread of plant and animal diseases. Dr. Hyder looked forward to practical action being taken by Committee and Conference to improve position of agriculturists on these and similar lines.—A. P.

GENERAL AVARI CONGRATULATED

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA'S RESOLUTIONS

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha welcomes the release of the veteran, Sardar Kharag Sing, congratulates Mr. Manchershaw Avari on his heroism, condemns the heavy sentence passed on him, requests the Working Committee of the Congress to keep the Nagpur Satyagraha, going, denounces the Government's gross injustice to the taxtile industry and appeals to the mill-owners to join the Congress and start a hurricane campaign for all round Swadeshi in India.—Free Press.

ANNUAL PURCHASE OF WAGONS

MR PARSONS' STATEMENT

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had an interview this noon with Mr. Arthur Parsons, Financial Commissioner for Railways when they listened to the detailed statement by Mr. Parsons in reply to the representations addressed by the Committee over the question of surplus wagons.

PURCHASE OF WAGONS.

Mr. Parsons, it is understood, gave the Committee detailed figures of purchase of wagons between 1919 and 1926. The total number of wagons purchased during this year is said to be 61,000 wagons of which 36,000 wagons were purchased between 1919 and 1921 and 25,000 wagons between 1921-22 and 1925-26. Mr. Parsons, it is said, had the annual figures from 1921-22 only. Mr. Parsons, it is stated, also gave the figures of the total wagon supply available and figures of wagons in use during the busy season and slack season in the last five years. He showed that the total number of wagons was 1,50,000 and maintained that it was in no way an extravagant reserve for a country like India. The Committee thanked Mr. Parsons for the information furnished by him.—Free Press.

SIR PURSHOTAMAS AT LAXMI NAGAR

CONDEMNS LLOYD'S FOLLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 5.

The opening ceremony of Laxmi Society's pavilion at Laxmi Nagar (Khar) was performed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on Sunday. The proceedings commenced with variety entertainment, after which Mr. Munim, Chairman of the Laxmi Society briefly outlined the history of the Society, Mr. Munim also announced that the pavilion was going to be utilised for a primary school to be shortly opened in Laxmi Nagar.

Sir Purshotamdas, in his presidental speech, thanked the Society for giving him an opportunity to see the fine work which the Society had done in the cause of Co-operative Housing. He said, he was very much struck with the picturesque buildings which the members had constructed in the beautiful suburb, and it was a contrast to houses in the crowded and insanitary parts of Bombay. Sir Purshotamdas further dwelt upon the work of the Development Directorate of which the Khar scheme was the only successful and profitable activity. In his opinion, Sir George Lloyd, the late Governor of Bombay, in his desire to create Greater Bombay had begun at the wrong end by reclaiming Back Bay instead of fully developing the suburbs.

AN INSULT TO BOMBAY.

Sir Purshotamdas strongly criticised the Development Directorate and incidentally referred to the title recently conferred on the General Member in charge of the Development, characterising it as an insult added to injury to the public while the Harvey-Nariman case was 'sub-judice' He then made several suggestions for further developing Laxmi Nagar by making it a self-contained colony, by establishing a school, a dispensary, and a first aid surgical hall, like the greater London.

Mr. Hiralal Desai in cordially thanking Sir Purshotamdas paid a tribute to him for doing honour to the Laxmi Society by performing the opening ceremony. The Gujratis of this colony were glad to see that Sir Purshotamdas, a leading commercial magnate of India, was taking such keen interest in the affairs of Laxmi Society. Sir Purshotamdas was a man who would never sacrifice his principles for official honours.

Mr. S. H. Shah then garlanded Sir and Lady Purshotamdas and after further thanking them, the meeting dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

SOLICITUDE FOR TAX PAYER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government of India has rejected the proposals of the Tariff Board report on the ground that a long-established industry should not need a stimulus by the grant of a bounty at the cost of general taxpayer.

I would be glad to see a similar anxiety for the interests of the taxpayer displayed by Government in regard to the terms which they propose to give to the Imperial Bank as compensation for the loss on branches opened by an arrangement with Government during the past seven years.

After the establishment of the Reserve Bank any loss on these branches should be made good to the Imperial Bank but through the proper channel, not camouflaged in the manner in which it is proposed to be done with the object of hiding the full extent of the support which the Government wish to give to the Imperial Bank, in this case to the detriment of the taxpayer.

A statement should be submitted by the Imperial Bank to the Government annually showing the loss incurred on non-paying branches opened by arrangement with Government. The taxpayer would then have an opportunity of knowing exactly how much he was contributing towards the cost of developing banking in India under the aegis of Government. Incidentally the Imperial Bank would have an opportunity of getting back on to an economic basis.

I trust that the taxpayer's interests will receive the same consideration by Government when the extent of the assistance necessary to be given to the Imperial Bank is dealt with.—Yours, etc.,

MULRAJ KURSONDAS.

"JAME JAMSHED" ON AVARI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In its leading article of the 6th instant, the "Jame-Jamshed" calls Mr. Manchershaw Avari "eccentric and a real enemy of the country"! In the same issue of the paper, six columns are devoted for reporting a meeting which was convened on the first anniversary day of Mr. Jal J. Marzban's tragic death, where Mr. M. K. Patel spoke at great length on the heroic and martial feats of Paris of yore: and specifically eulogised the courage of Mr. Jal in risking and losing his life in saving a lady friend of his in the stormy sea at Juhu last year.

In to-day's issue of the same paper, more than three columns are devoted to describe the bravery of Mr. Henry Albert Harper, who lost his life in saving Miss Besai Blair from drowning in a Candian river twenty-five years ago.

The "Jame-Jamshed" is obviously and rightly praising the bravery of Mr. Jal and Mr. Henry in giving away their lives in their attempts to resene a drowning lady. But the same paper is so obsessed with its orthodox ideas of loyalty that it cannot see the heroism of Avari, who started the Nagpur Satyagraha as a last recourse for the release of Bengal detenus, and met a heavy sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment with a smiling face. One may not agree with him as regards his choice of the time and means of offering civil disobedience. But few, except loyalists and Johookamis, can call him an enemy of the country!

Will not Mr. Maneckji Patel enlighten us with his views on this matter?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

FROM OWNERSHIP TO OCCUPANCY

"CHANGE AMOUNTS TO CONFISCATION"

SHAMDASANI'S LETTER TO REVENUE SECRETARY

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 7.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has addressed a letter to the Revenue Secretary, Government of Bombay, in connection with certain alterations introduced lately in the original sanads of the first city survey of the town of Hyderabad. The original sanads of the plots describe them as the private property of individuals owning them, while the new sanads describe them as occupancy tenure of a transferable and heritable nature. Mr. Shamdasani contends that this change amounts to an act of confiscation and spoliation converting right of ownership to that of occupancy and is unjustified and arbitrary and opposed to section 37 of the Land Revenue Code.—A. P.

BAN ON EDITOR AND M. L. C

VISIT TO EMIGRATION DEPOT DISALLOWED

MADRAS, June 7.

Mr. Hamid Ahmed Khan, M.L.C., and Mr. Krupanidhi, Joint Editor of "Swarajya," were prohibited by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour from visiting the Malayan Emigration Depot, which action was condemned at a public meeting.

It is understood the matter will be raised for discussion at the ensuing meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.—Free Press.

FROM PRINCES TO PAUPERS

BANKS' PRESIDENTS' SELF-ABNEGATION

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The correspondent of the "Statesman" says that to accelerate the restoration of banks closed owing to recent financial crisis, the Presidents of Banks have decided to sell all their personal possessions including residences. Thus several of Japan's leading merchant Princes will become voluntarily impoverished.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 8.

Carr and Gillman had an half-hour interview with Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard at Air Ministry. The object of visit is not stated, but it is unofficially learned that it was proposed that they should soon again attempt to make non-stop flight to India, on a machine similar to that used in last flight.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 8.

Moscow.—Two bombs were thrown on Leningrad Business Club last evening, while a meeting of the members of the debating section of the Communist party was in progress. The premises was wrecked and twenty-six persons were seriously injured. It appears that two strangers entered the hall successively unobserved, threw bombs and then dashed, but firing behind them as they ran and escaped. Fire brigades rushed to the scene of explosion and the building was surrounded by soldiers.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 8.

The Aviation Society has issued a manifesto to its members, appealing for fund to build aeroplanes under catchwords "Our Reply to Chamberlain."—Reuter.

LAHORE, June 8.

A serious situation which would have led to serious trouble was averted to-day by the police who reached the spot before the occurrence. It is alleged that a party of eighty-six Pathans armed with lathis and knives were going to attack another party, when the police caught them red-handed. The source of dispute between the rival parties was a boy. The whole batch has been sent up for trial by the Magistrate.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the local municipality has to-day received a representation signed by over 60 medical practitioners of the city to be forwarded to the Government stating that the demolition of the city wall is absolutely essential for the health and development of the city and that they strongly support the scheme passed by the Municipality. The president, however, still continues to receive threatening letters. The latest that he has received bears the signature of one Abdul Gani, who states that he will take the president's life within 12 months if he persists in interfering with the Mahomedan religion.—A. P.

CRUSADE AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION

RESOLUTION IN JUNE AGENDA

The June agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains several interesting notices of motion. Dr. A. G. Viegas would move:

'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to provide a place for the disposal of small domestic pet animals.' "

Mr. D. G. Khairaz has sent a number of resolutions regarding the municipal employees. We quote below a few of them:

'That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation within three months a detailed statement of properties owned by Municipal employees descriptive of the following particulars:—

Name of the employee.

Name of the employee if the property stands in the name of his wife.

Date of taking possession.

Name of the Vendor from whom the property was purchased.

The amount at which purchased.

Salary at the time of taking possession.

Present salary of the employee.' "

CRUSADE AGAINST CORRUPTION.

'That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that with a view to eradicate the staggering corruption in the Municipality, the Commissioner should personally make all appointments in Municipal service, the right of whose appointments vests in him rather than delegate the power to the Heads of the different departments under him.

'That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation immediately he makes an appointment or dispenses with the services of an employee, stating in case of engagement, the qualifications and salary of the post and the reasons in case of dismissal.'

'That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the Commissioner should issue immediate and strict orders that no Municipal employee shall buy, sell, exchange or give gratis fruits, flowers, fish, birds, etc., or any commodity or do any kind of private work in the discharge of his duties to anybody, including the President of the Corporation, the Chairmen of the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee and the various Special Committees, the Commissioner and all Municipal Councillors, even if asked to do so, and that disobedience of these orders would involve immediate dismissal.

'That the Corporation feel confident that every Councillor will act in conformity with the above resolution and will help the Corporation in enforcing it very rigidly.' "

'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether he is prepared to dismiss and prosecute Municipal employees guilty of dishonesty, unnecessary harrassment, delay in carrying out their legitimate duties, insolence and corruption, on the evidence of Municipal Councillors and respectable persons.' "

PRESS FOR THE CORPORATION

'That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to report on the advisability of the Bombay Municipality running its own Printing Press.'

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai would move:—

'That the Commissioner be requested to report as to how far the Bombay Municipality is likely to be affected financially or otherwise by the diversion of the sea-borne trade from Bombay to Kathiawar Ports and to state what measures he proposes to take for retrieving the same.'

"CUI BONO."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is, indeed, very amusing and interesting to find both "The Chronicle" and my friend Tairseebhai asserting, that I have been under Mr. Horniman's spell! Their only difficulty is, that they cannot cite facts and arguments in support of their assertion. For years Tairseebhai and "The Chronicle" were under Mr. Horniman's spell! To-day, things are different; and so they conveniently give me names and plead "Not Guilty" for themselves! If this is my friend Tairseebhai's huge joke and "The Chronicle" has also joined him, can we wish them both good-luck in the new line they have struck in public life? For my part, I have never followed blindly any friend, or elder or leader in public life, and that perhaps may be my guilt! But that shows one thing clearly, that I have not, been under anyone's spell.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

ROUND THE WORLD ON CYCLE.

LAHORE'S PURSE TO PARSI YOUTHS

LAHORE, June 7.

Two Parsi youths Messrs. S. R. Engineer and S. D. Driver, members of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, who left Bombay on the 18th April this year on a tour round the world on bicycles, arrived here on Sunday, and left yesterday for Montgomery and Multan, en route to Baluchistan and Persia, from where they proceed to Turkey, Greece and other countries of Europe. Mr. Dara Cooper of the Lahore Parsi Social Brotherhood presented them with a purse collected from the local Parsi community. A hearty send-off was given to them on their departure.—A. P.

EN ROUTE TO TABLE BAY.

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, was given a hearty send-off at the Mole on Wednesday afternoon, our photo shows the leaders present on the occasion. From Left to Right:—Pandit Kunzru, M.L.A. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Tyson (Secretary), G. K. Deodhar and Sir P. C. Sethna.

DEAD HAND OF WHITE-HALL

(Continued from Page 7.)

Tariff Board, consisting of persons considered by themselves as experts on the subject is worse than a scandal.

"The Basumati" characterises the Government decision on the Tariff Board as nothing short of an abominable outrage which Sir Basil Blackett has perpetrated. —Free Press.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR BOMBAY INDUSTRY.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON ON TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

LONDON, June 8.

Interviewed by the "Financial Times" on the Cotton Tariffs question Sir Victor Sassoon said that he considered that apart from an insufficient weight given to the exchange question the cause of the real weakness of the Tariff Board's Report and the Government of India's attitude must be sought in the failure to face the practical consequences of its action. He fully appreciated the force of the argument that the Bombay interests should not be allowed precedence over the welfare of the rest of India but pointed out that the Board emphasises a very gloomy outlook of the Bombay industry.

Sir Victor Sassoon speculated as to the attitude of the Bombay Government in the event of an attempt to cut wages which he regards as an implied recommendation of the Tariff Board and the Central Government.

Sir Frank Nelson thinks that the Government of India's decisions are sound —Reuter's Special.

LANCASHIRE NOT DIRECTLY AFFECTED.

A PIOUS HOPE.

LONDON, June 7.

The Government of India's decision on the Report of the Indian Textile Tariff Board was considered yesterday at a meeting of Manchester representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the federation of Master-cotton Spinners' Associations and the Cotton-spinners and Manufacturers' Association and Finishing Trades. Subsequently, it was announced that the decision did not directly affect Lancashire. Hope was expressed that a position might be created in which the requirements in the Indian market would be increasingly met by her own manufacturers in their class of production and by Lancashire in the types on which she concentrates. It was also hoped that a frank recognition of that situation would lead to the fostering of a better spirit of mutual support and accomodation. It was asserted that the same cordial sentiments continued to govern the feelings of the Lancashire trade.—Reuter.

DELHI PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT'S TARIF POLICY.

DELHI, June 6.

Mr. J. C. Roberts, chairman of the Delhi Piecegoods' Association interviewed by the Associated Press on the Government's decision regarding the Textile Tariff Board's recommendations said that he and his Association had heard with great relief the Government's decision to reject the proposal for imposition of extra four per cent. on cotton piecegoods seeing that "trade is already in a very deplorable and unenviable condition."—A. P.

NEITHER DUTY NOR BOUNTY

TEXT OF GOVT RESOLUTION

SIMLA, June 6.

The Cotton Textile Tariff Board report is unanimous except for a point of importance regarding the nature and extent of protection. The Government of India have rejected both the majority and the minority view.

The Government of India's resolution first surveys the Boad's findings and then enunciates its desision. It states.

"On an application of the Bombay Millowners Association, the Government of India appointed a special Tariff Board in June 1926 to investigate the condition of the cotton textile industry, to examine the causes of depression, and in particular, to consider whether the depression was due to competition of other countries. The Board was instructed to report whether the industry was in need of protection and, if so, in what form, and for what period the protection should be given. The Board was further instructed to make any another recommendations germane to the subject. The Tariff Board has found that the present depression is largely due to causes which are not peculiar to India but are world-wide in their operation. In India itself the depression has been much more acutely felt in Bombay than in other centres, and the Board attributes this state of affairs partly to causes for which the millowners themselves are responsible partly to the competition of mills in other parts of India and partly to competition from Japan. Under the first head, stress is laid on undue conservatism and insufficient diversification of production, while the relative prosperity of mills in other parts of India is ascribed mainly to the natural advantages they possess, particularly in a lower rate of wages and also in the proximity to their markets and to areas from which they obtain their raw material. The Board has emphasised the importance of the increasing competition of mills in other parts of India as a menace to the industry in Bombay and considers that it constitutes a problem not less urgent than that which arises from the competition from abroad. The Board has found that the competition from abroad from which the Bombay mill industry is suffering is from one country only. It was not contended by the Bombay Millowners Association that either the volume of the imports from the United Kingdom or the prices at which they were sold had in any way been a contributing cause of the present depression.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

In regard to imports from all countries other than Japan the Board has found that there has been no change to the disadvantage of India as compared with the pre-war position. On the other hand, Japanese competition is severaly affecting the industry in respect both of yarn and piece-goods and in so far as this competition is facilitated by the inferior conditions of labour in Japan the industry has, in the Board's view, established its claim to protection against it. The inferior conditions particularly referred to arise from the provision of the Japanese Factory Law which permits for the present the employment of women by night and thereby enables the Japanese mills to work double shifts. The advantage to Japanese mills in the actual cost of manufacture, according to the Boards estimate, is about four per cent, on both yarn and cloth but if a reasonable return on capital in included in the cost of production the advantage increases to ten per cent, on yarn and 12 and half per cent on cloth. The Japanese mills will, the Board thinks, retain their advantage until the time when the amended factory law comes into full operation which is expected to be June 1st 1929 and in that case any influence on the market of stocks accumulated before that date should have disappeared by the end of the official year 1929|30. All the findings of the Board which have been mentioned are unanimous except as regards the estimated advantage in a Japanese mill working double shifts if a fair return on capital is included in the cost of production.

BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING.

In addition to a number of detailed recommendations directed towards the improvement of the internal organisation of the industry the Board has made two important recommendations designed to assist the industry in securing greater diversification of protection and to stimulate a larger output of goods of higher quality. The first is the establishment, with the financial assistance from the Governments, of a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing works at Bombay. This recommendation is unanimous. The second which is put forward by a majority of the Board is for the payment, for a period of four years, of a bounty of one anna per pound or its equivalent on the production of yarn of 32 and higher counts based on output of an average of 15 per cent. of the total working spindleage in a mill. The cost of this bounty including the cost of adminstration is estimated to be about Rs. 39 lakhs per annum. The President of the Board (Mr. Noyce) dissents from this recommendation.

4 PER CENT. IMPORT DUTY.

A majority of the Board has proposed that the import duty on cotton piecegoods should be increased from 11 to 15 per cent. for a period of three years. The primary object of this increase is to provide funds to meet the cost of the proposed bounty on the spinning of finer counts and of certain other proposals made by the Board but it will serve to reduce the rigour of competition from Japan from which the industry suffers. No increase in duty on yarn is recommended by majority in view of the effect that such a measure might have on the handloom industry. The President of the Board does not consider that an all round increase in import duty on piecegoods can be justified but has recommended that an additional duty of 4 per cent. should be imposed on all cotton manufactures including yarn imported from Japan for a period of three years. The Board has proposed,

several others measures for the assistance of the industry by Government. Most of these are under separate consideration and only one can be mentioned here. The Board has unanimously recommended the remission of import duty on cotton textile machinery and on certain mill stores for a period of three years after which the question of continuing the remission would be considered in the light of conditions then existing. The loss of customs revenue from this remission, according to the Boards estimate, is about Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. Finally the Board emphasises its view that State aid and changes in traffic which it has proposed can in themselves prove no more than palliatives and would indeed fail in their purpose if they did not succeed in stimulating and encouraging the industry to undertake reorganisation and effect economies on the lines suggested.

NO BOUNTY ALSO.

The Government of India are unable to accept the recommendation of the majority of the Board that the spinning of higher counts of yarn should be stimulated by the grant of a bounty. They are satisfied that administrative difficulties in the working a scheme of the kind proposed are insuperable and they agree with the view expressed by the President of the Board that a long established industry such as the cotton textile industry in Bombay should need no stimulas at the cost of the general tax-payer if such a development is in its own interest. As regards the proposal that the Government should contribute towards the cost of establishing a combined bleaching dyeing and printing works in Bombay the Government of India are unable to express any opinion until they have ascertained the views of the local government and of the cotton mill industry in Bombay and elsewhere. The rejection of the proposed bounty on the spinning of finer counts remove the principal reason advanced by the Majority of the Tariff Board for a general increase in import duty on cotton piecegoods. The Government of India are also satisfied that on facts as found by the Board no case has been established for a general increase in duty as a measure of protection. The Government of India accept the finding of the Board that the advantage to Japan resulting from labour conditions in that country, until the amended factory law comes into full operation in actual cost of manufacture may be assessed at about 4 per cent. on both yarn and cloth.

DOUBLE SHIFTS IN JAPAN.

In making this calculation the Board has allowed for the fact that double shifts are universal in spinning mills in Japan but not in weaving mills but the majority of the Board omitted to make a corresponding allowance when calculating the advantage if a reasonable return on capital is included. Hense the advantage to Japan when calculated on this basis should be 10 per cent. on cloth and not 12 1|2 per cent. as stated by the majority of the Board. It follows that the advantage to Japan if a reasonable return on capital is included is already sufficiently covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. on cotton piece goods. No additional duty on this account can therefore be justified. The existing revenue duty on yarn is only 5 per cent. and in this case if the calculation of the majority is accepted the advantage to Japanese mills is not fully covered. But an additional duty on yarn would only affect prejudicially the handloom industry and for this reason it should not be imposed. The removal of the import duty on machinery and on materials of industry was recommended by the Fiscal Commission and is in accordance with the principle of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 16 1923, that the fiscal policy of the Government of India may legitimately be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India. In giving effect to this principle as revenue considerations permit the Government of India are prepared to give precedence to articles used chiefly by industries which are passing through a period of depression but they would be unwilling to differentiate between industry and industry by allowing one industry to import free of duty articles on which other industries have to pay duty. The Government of India have decided, therefore, to deal on these lines with the recommendation of the Board that import duty on cotton textile machinery and mill stores should be remitted for a period of three years. The Government of India will introduce legislation at the next session of the India Legislature to remove altogether with effect from 1st October, 1927 duties on the following articles: all machinery and component parts of mchinery as defined in items No. 51, 51A and 51B of the Import Tariff Schedule (Schedule 2 to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894) aniline and alizarine dyes, bleaching powder and paste, farina China clay, sago flour, magnesium chloride, starch, tallow and cotton ropes. It is estimated that consequent loss of customs revenue will be Rs. 45 lakhs in 1927-28 and Rs. 85 lakhs in a full year. The removal of duty on machinery is subject to the proviso that it may be necessary to reimpose an import duty on particular kinds of machinery if it appears on a report by the Tariff Board that it is desirable to encourage the manufacture in India of such machinery and that a protective duty is required for that purpose or that the imposition of a duty is necessary in order to secure equality of tariff treatment and remove a handicap under which the manufacture of such machinery in India would otherwise suffer. The remaining recommendations of the Board in so far as they concern the Government of India are under consideration.—A. P.

INDIFFERENT TO GROWTH OF INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA VIEWS ON TARIFF BOARD

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, said if the Government of India wanted to reject the modest recommendations of the Tariff Board, they should have published their views long ago, soon after they had received the copy of the report.

The Government action, said Mr. Gandhi, clearly showed that they are indifferent to the growth of Indian mill industry, which is the greatest indegenous industry, financed, controlled and manned by Indians, by leaving it to look after itself when its very existence is threatened with extinction.

Mr. Anandji Haridas, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, interviewed, said: It seems most extraordinary, that a Government that appointed a body of experts to go into the question, should turn down their proposals unceremoniously. The remedy suggested by the Government, abolition of duty on textile machinery, was no relief to mill industry at all, as nobody was in a position to import any new machinery. If anything, there will be depreciation in the value of ter's Special

EXILE OR SUBMISSION

REPRESSION IN MEWAR

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 8.

The policy of repression in Mewar is meeting with failure. The authorities have, it appears, had to bend before innocence and firmness of three youthful political accused coupled with increased public agitation. They are reported to have been released at Udaipur on June 3rd, after one month's detention without trial, and marched under police escort to their respective villages. There, they will be kept under surveillance and have to report themselves to police more than once daily. This persecution is alleged to be meant to drive them to leave Mewar or submit to autocracy.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 8.

It is understood that Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Police interviewed certain representatives of the Mussalman and Sikh communities in connection with the coming Bakr' Id festival.

Special police arrangements have been made to prevent any breach of the peace. Armed pickets have been posted at strategic points in Chitpore and Burra Bazar districts and mounted police and constables have been patrolling the area since Monday.

In order to prevent the occurrence of any untoward incident, the District Magistrate of Howrah has bound down over 50 Muslims and a few Hindus, under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—Free Press.

The All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference will meet at Nagpur on June 11 under the presidency of Dr. Moonje.—Free Press.

The Amritsar Municipality has resolved to present an address of welcome to Sardar Kharag Singh who has just been released.

the existing machinery to the extent of the duty which will be abolished. The only immediate benefit will be to the foreign manufacturers, who will get a fillip to import new machinery thanks to the abolition of the duty.—Free Press.

'FOREIGN INFLUENCES HAVE, PREVAILED"

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Interviewed regarding the report of the Textile Tariff Board and the decision of the Government of India on it Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association said that it was not desirable to institute an enquiry by the Tariff Board when Government was not in a mood to accept its recommendations. The recommendations of the board though not unreasonable were found by Government unpractical and unacceptable which gave the impression that Government wished to remain blind-folded towards the fate of this industry. The abolition of the duty on stores and machinery was no protection to the industry. So far as he understood foreign influences seemed to have prevailed over the interests of the only staple industry of India.—A. P.

ENTIRELY AN INDIAN AFFAIR

LANCASHIRE DOES NOT COMPETE WITH INDIA

LONDON, June 8.

The Manchester correspondent of the "Financial News" says that much relief is felt in the Manchester Royal Exchange over the Indian Tariff Board's report, together with the Government of India's decisions as it seems that there is no probability at present that Indo-British fiscal arrangement would be materially altered. Sir Edward Rhodes points out that for many years Lancashire goods have not competed with Indian manufactures and expresses the opinion that two years' hence labour conditions and working hours in Japan would be distinctly improved and Japan's advantage in this connection would be reduced. He criticises the management and organisation of the Bombay mills and indicates that Lancashire's hope lies in increasing consumption of fine goods in India. He sums up Lancashire's attitude thus, that the decision of the Government of India is regarded as entirely an Indian affair.

Textile machinery makers welcome the removal of duty on imported machinery as likely to encourage business, since the Indian millowner would be able to purchase his requirements cheaper in proportion to the abolition of the present tariff and would be more disposed to place replacements and additions to plant to the advantage of the British maker.—Reu-

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HALF PRICE, QUARTER PRICE AND LESS.

Remnants, Shirts, Underwear, Pyjamas, Hats, Caps, Ties, Socks, Pump Shoes, Oxford Dress Shoes, Slippers, Bath Gowns, Bathing Costumes.

A Special line of White Counterpanes slightly shop-soiled Rs. 2-4 each.

A Special line Table Cloths as above Re. 1-14 each.

40, Hummum Street, Fort, - - - BOMBAY

VISIT TO PAREL WORKSHOP

BOMBAY SITTINGS OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE CONCLUDED

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Standing Railway Finance Committee had a strenous sitting on Tuesday and concluded their labours by the evening. In the morning, the Committee inspected the Parel G. I. P. Railway workshops, one of the biggest workshops in India fitted with up-to-date machinery. It was explained to the members of the Committee that the original workshop was built as early as 1856. But the erecting and boiler shop building was added in 1914. In October 1923, a scheduling system was introduced for repairing locomotives which in conjunction with the new workshop procedure introduced in 1924, for the manufacture of spare parts for stores has been instrumental in reducing the repair period of a locomotive from 203 to 92 calendar days. The engines, it was said, are now being repaired on a 40 working day schedule, 24 working days comprising one month. For want of time the Committee could not inspect the carriage and wagon workshop at Matunga.

ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME.

The Committee met at 11-30 again and proceeded with the consideration of the rolling stock programme of the different railways. The rolling stock programme was passed with slight alterations.

The Committee next considered (1) proposal to create the post of a signal superintendent on the Eastern Bengal Railway (2) the proposal to raise the pay and status of one of the posts of Ferry Superintendents on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (3) the proposal to construct a new store yard at Belur and (4) the proposal to appoint an Executive Officer for the South Indian Railway colony at Golden Rock on Rs. 750-50-1200 plus overseas pay, if admissible. The Committee approved of the first three proposals and postponed consideration of the emoluments of the proposed Executive Officer at Golden Rock to the next meeting of the Committee when particulars of the duties of the officer were asked to be submitted. The Committee were of opinion that the emoluments proposed were high. It was said that the Executive Officer will have charge of a colony with a population of 5,000.

BRIDGE OVER THE IRRAWADY.

The Committee sanctioned the construction of a metre gauge bridge over the Irrawaddy river in Burma at Sagaing on the Burma Railways and also the construction of (1) Dharayaha Digras, Pusad Railway on the Central Provinces Railways and (2) Rohtak Bhawani Railway.

Mr. Parsons entertained the members of the Committee at lunch. A group photo of the members of the Committee was taken in the evening after the Committee meeting was over.—Free Press.

VILLAGE AID SCHEME

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

About three years ago the Government of Bombay introduced a scheme for the medical relief of the rural areas, which is now known as the 'Village Aid Scheme.' Arrangements were made at the Civil Hospitals at Poona and Bijapur for the training of primary schoolmasters in elementary medicine and surgery on 'First Aid' lines and as a result thirty of them were established in villages of about 1,000 to 1500 inhabitants in the Districts of Poona, Bijapur, Sholapur and Dharwar, where, in addition to school duties, under the designation of 'Upacharaks' they have been giving help to villagers in minor ailments, sending on cases which they are unable to deal with to the nearest regular dispensary or hospital.

The Surgeon-General has now reported on the scheme and states that on the testimony of both officials and non-officials its working has been successful. The 'Upacharaks' have during a period of 16 months dealt with 22,992 cases in Poona, 54,799 in Bijapur, 19,573 in Sholapur and 23,897 in Dharwar Districts.

The scheme was initiated as an experiment with a view to see whether, if such facilities for medical treatment were made available for them, the villagers would take advantage of them. The results so far reported by the District officers and others who have had opportunities of watching the work of these 'Upacharaks' have proved that the villagers readily take advantage of the facilities offered to them by this scheme.

GOVT. FIGHTING SHY

BOMBAY TO FIGHT IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

"We asked for bread but have been given stone," will be the complaint of Bombay on hearing of the Government of India's conclusions on the report of the Cotton Textile Committee's Report published to-day. This is the second time in history of the Tariff Board that we find divided reports, the first being in connection with the coal industry. In the present case, both the President, Mr. Noyce, and the two members Raja Harkishan Kaul and Mr. Subha Rao are agreed that there should be Protection given to the textile industry. Only they differ in regard to the means. While the majority would save this staple industry of India by means of bounty to be provided for by a general increase of the duty on piecegoods from 11 to 15 per cent. imported from abroad whatever the country of origin, Mr. Noyce would meet the situation by seeing that Manchester was not affected, and so would confine the protective tariff to be raised only against imports from Japan, not only in the form of piecegoods but also yarn. But the Government of India fight shy of the majority view on the ground that a long-established industry should not need any artificial stimulus at the cost of the taxpayer and lest the relations of England with Japan at a time when the Chinese Civil War is still on should get embittered are afraid of giving effect to Mr. Noyce's views either. So they propose to meet Bombay's demand by remitting for a period of three years the import duty on cotton textile machinery and certain mill stores which means on an average, 85 lakhs per annum. What this 85 lakhs would mean to the textile industry does not require to be stated.

I have heard a millowner from the Bombay Presidency say it is a mere flea-bite. This millowner who appeared to be in possession of Government proposals on the report informed me that Bombay would not accept the Government award, but would fight in the autumn session of the Indian legislature for the effect being given to the Majority Report, or at least to the Minority Report. We are thus promised within a few months another fight in the Assembly in which the question of Imperial Preference will be discussed on Mr. Noyce's views. The need for Protection by a general tariff wall will be demanded on the basis of the Majority Report and an assault will be made on Government proposals to bring legislation only to the extent of remitting the import duty on textile machinery. Bombay is leading in the Assembly, in the Congress, the Independent and Nationalist Parties, and we can be sure that Bombay will carry the day. Of course, the interests of the consumers which Government have brought out in the course of their resolution will have to be considered.

But at the same time it is difficult to see how in face of the definite conclusions arrived at by the President as well as other members of the Committee for raising the protective wall, the country could shirk its responsibility for saving an industry which is admittedly being cut on her own ground by unfair competition from abroad, aided by inhuman factory laws. It is this aspect of the Committee's report which will engage the attention of legislators when detailed legislative proposals of Government become known. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the Committee has spent Rs. 1,50,000, a sum which considering its recommendations which have been whittled down in every particular by Government need not have been spent at all. Indeed the opinion is held that the financial effect of the proposal of the Government over the remission of the duty on textile machinery is not so much as they have spent on the enquiry.

The criminal cases on the complaint of the Superintendent of Mymensingh Jail, against detenus Jatindranath Das and Pannalal Mookerjee, have been withdrawn, the two men expressing regret to the Superintendent and agreeing to give up hunger strike.—A. P.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE STATE BANK—A CLOSE MONOPOLY—RESOURCES OF THE BANK—A WELCOME DECISION—DIRECTORATE—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

BY KRISTODAS.

The decisions taken by the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill at their sitting in Bombay cannot be considered as their final opinion to be placed before the Legislative Assembly at the Simla session. They are after all tentative and for what one knows, they may be changed or at least considerably modified at the Calcutta sitting. The principal decision taken in Bombay was with regard to the nature of the Reserve Bank, that is, as to whether it should be a shareholders' Bank or a State Bank. This question has been naturally considered of paramount importance, for upon it depends the value or otherwise of the new scheme to the country at large. There has been a very great deal of loose talk on the part of of the Finance Member and others with regard to the so-called "financial autonomy" which is presaged by the new scheme, and it is feared that such a loose talk may mislead some people if there is not sufficient publicity propaganda carried on by the popular party. If the Reserve Bank is to be started by shareholders' capital, it will be a close "coterie" of certain monopolistic vested interests and the representatives of the people will be knocking their heads in vain against either its policy or its general executive actions.

A CLOSELY MONOPOLY.

The criticism that such a Bank will be a free field for the bureaucracy is perfectly justified by the experience we have had of Company-managed railways in the past and, one may add, even of the Imperial Bank. Whenever there were any questions with regard either to mismanagement or unfair treatment of Indians on the part of the Company-managed railways, they were turned down with the reply that Government could not interfere because of the management being in the hands of companies. The same situation would arise if the Reserve Bank were to be a shareholders' Bank but the evils would be much more serious and catastrophic than was the case with regard to the Company-managed railways. The Reserve Bank will be practically the hub of finance in this country and the management and control of not only vast funds but also of the financial policy of the Government will be practically in the hands of the new institution which should not, therefore, be allowed to be made a shareholders' bank but should be a State Bank, pure and simple.

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

The five crores of capital suggested by the Royal Commission on Currency as the starting capital of the Bank was merely "namke vaste." It could have been, for the matter of that, rupees five, or five hundred or five thousands, for the Australian Bank was started without any capital whatsoever. Looking to the vast funds which the Bank will control and which will pass through its hands, the five crores of rupees will appear merely a bagattele? Why then snatch away the advantages from the tax-payers of such an institution and its profits and hand them over to private shareholders from whom it was not necessary to get any capital at all? The Australian Bank which was started without any capital has made good its way and has given a substantial profit to the State.

A WELCOME DECISION.

It is because of these reasons that the public welcome the decision of the Select Committee with regard to the Reserve Bank being a State Bank. As mentioned before, I am afraid that all these decisions may be considered merely tentative and that an attempt will be made in Calcutta either to change them outright or to modify them considerably. A battle royal was waged in Bombay on the State Bank question and a similar battle may be expected in Calcutta where the Government forces may be strengthened and where the atmosphere may be more congenial. The Calcutta European commercial community is in favour of a shareholders' Bank and so is the Anglo-Indian Press there. The Indian Press there is busy with several other things which are miles and miles away from the Reserve Bank question, while the Indian commercial community has not yet made its voice felt strongly on this particular question. The Indian businessmen there and the commercial institutions should now, therefore, carry on propaganda in favour of a State Bank, for the Calcutta atmosphere prevailing at the time will have much to do with the final decision whatever it may be. No enlightenment is necessary with regard to the extent to which the Government can become obstinate so far as questions of its favourite policies are concerned, and the public had an ample opportunity of examining this very attitude in practice at the time of the ratio agitation. The Government were surely not unaware of the public feeling on this momentous issue nor could the financial geniuses be ignorant of the risks and dangers to which their policy was exposing the whole country and yet in the teeth of almost an unprecedented opposition they carried out their point by methods which were not at all times above board. Let not the Government commit a second blunder of showing their mule-like obstinacy with regard to the Reserve Bank again. Let them leave the issue to be decided by the votes of the representatives of the people in which case the public will have no cause for complaint as to the unfair interference of the Government.

DIRECTORATE.

Another important question which was not fully decided in Bombay concerns the Directorate of the Bank. If it had been a shareholders' bank, as recommended by the Royal Commission and provided in the Bill, the Directors would have been elected by the shareholders which was one of the reasons why a shareholders Bank was considered unacceptable by the representatives of the people and even by some of the leading commercial institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It was not considered desirable by them that a Bank with such a vast potential powers should be left to be guided and controlled by a board of private shareholders and the control of the State was demanded. This attitude was fully exemplified in the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who have suggested a panel of 24 to be selected by the Assembly of whom 12 are to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council. The discussion began with this suggestion in the Select Committee as far as information goes, but it had to be modified to the extent that the Legislative Assembly would elect 3 members, Indian and European Chambers would elect 2 members, about 3 members would be elected by the agricultural interests, and the rest would be nominated by the Viceroy to represent particular interests or elected by particular interests. The control of the Legislature is the main thing to be considered and the scheme as tentatively approved by the Select Committee does not provide for such a complete control of the Legislature as has been wanted in certain quarters and is, I may say, vitally essential for the success of the Institution. It was, perhaps, found necessary to adopt a give-and-take policy and to modify the original suggestion to the extent that there would be only 3 members elected by the Legislature and the rest to be elected or nominated for particular interests. This scheme has not yet been adopted and it is, perhaps, issued more or less as a feeler. Naturally both the Government and the popular party will try to work up the scheme in their own manner. It would be the best thing in the interests of the country if while keeping the control of the Legislature on the affairs of the Bank some election is provided for representatives of Indian commerce. It is now only about a month and a half more for the Calcutta sitting of the Select Committee and we may expect to see a homeric battle between the two forces as the final report will very likely be drafted at Calcutta, unless again the proposals are left in a tentative stage and proposed to be definitely formulated at Simla.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Mr. Birla, representative of Indian Employers, at the session of the International Labour Conference now sitting at Geneva appears to have made an impressive speech. He has specially rubbed in the fact that the employers of India are entitled to send only their own nationals and the Government should not nominate non-Indians to represent either the Government or the employers or the Labour. The Government if they are wise should take their lesson from their last year's experience and the egregious conduct of Sir Luis Kershaw. They did well in sending Mr. Birla this time despite the recommendation of European Chambers and even the Bombay Millowners' Association to the contrary. The Government's acceptance, however, of the suggestion of the Indian commercial community this year should not lull the Indian business community into an attitude of quiet peacefulness for the next year, for it is almost certain that the European commercial community will kick up a row about having a non-Indian to represent employers' interests at the next session of the International Labour Conference. Now that Indian commercial interests have got a central institution in the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, all their demands can very well be focussed and centralised and there need not be any divergence as amongst themselves with regard to this important question. With regard to all International Conferences the principle now should once for all be accepted that not a single non-Indian should go from India to represent her at these Conferences. The short summary of the speech of Mr. Birla does not enable one to understand exactly what he said about the competition of Japan, and it will be better to wait for a fuller report before passing any remarks. On the whole, I think, that it would be better that at these International Conference Asiaties made it a point not to show any disagreement as amongst themselves. The unfortunate attitude adopted by the Bombay Millowners' Association with regard to the Japanese competition need not be carried beyond the Indian shores and need not be allowed to be made a lever for the European nations to create a wedge as amongst the Asiatic peoples. Our Indian representatives, whether of employers or Labour, can very well make efforts to draw the attention of the Conference to the conditions in the Jute or the Coal industry (both the industries in the hands of non-Indians at present), as also to the conditions prevailing in East Africa or South Africa where Imperial exploitation is being carried on in such a shameless manner.

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HINDU--MUSLIM DIFFERENCES

CULTIVATE SOBER, NATIONAL OUTLOOK

PROF. BATHIJA'S ADDRESS TO SIND STUDENTS

Presiding over the Sixth Sind Students' Conference at Shikarpur, on 29th ulto., Prof. Bathija made a very important speech, especially on the questions of separation of Sind and Hindu-Muslim unity, in the course of which he said:—

The one thing we lack above every thing else is unity. The unity of the North with the South of the Amil with the Bhaiband, of the Hindu with the Mussalman. I shall not deal with the first as the growth of communications has obliterated the distinction between the North and South, the second is in process of completition as the Bhaiband is receiving more education and has a greater share of the world's good than his Amil brother. It must be remembered that both Amils and Bhaibands are subsections of the great caste of Lohanas who have parted only recently as the Amil girl could not accept the low standard of culture and living prevailing in a Bhaiband household. They are bound to meet again once the gap is bridged unless the poorly paid Amil persists in an irrational attitude which will be ultimately detrimental to his interests. The disunity between Hindus and Mussalmans is more serious and goes to the root of things and I shall crave your indulgence in discussing this topic at length to the exclusion of others no less important but not so pressing.

BACKGROUND OF UNITY.

Since ages gone by the Hindus and Muslims of Sind have lived on terms of perfect amity with each other. As a student of history I may say without fear of contradiction that the history of Sind does not record instances of general persecution of the Hindu by the Muslims which have disfigured the history of other provinces. The conquests of Islam in Sind have been largely peaceful. Whatever may have been the other causes of this here is no doubt the fact that the messengers of Islam in Sind were the cultured and civilised Arabs and not the newly converted Turkish freebooters as in other parts of India had much to do with the peaceful character of our religious history. The spread of Sikhism or the Nanak Shahi relegion in our provnice which took a violent turn in the Punjab was equally with incident. All the great sectarian storms which raged over India swept past without disturbing the profound repose of the Indus Valley and the tenor of our life continued to be as calm and even as the smooth and placid waters of the Sindhu. We evolved a language which according to Trump preserves prakrit forms in greater purity than either Marathi, Hindi, Punjabi or Bengali. We evolved a common literature of exquisite lyrical beauty and last of all we developed a common working religion based upon Vendantism and Sufism and the widest tolerance for the few dogmas which remained. The economic bond was no less close; indeed it was the closest of the bonds which knit together our co operative commonwealth. The Hindu confined himself to two activities trade and clerical service and left the rest,landowning, cultivation industries, navigation transport and police and military service to the Muslim. If one reckons the entire provincial income it will be seen that the share of the Hindu confined as he was by choice or necessity to two or three main occupations was relatively small; but for that share he performed an essential economic service which was all the more cheap and efficient because of the conventional restriction on his activities. The major portion of the income the Hindu however obtained from abroad by Government service, contracts, trade, banking, brokerage. He held the whole of central Asia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia and the sea-ports of the entire world under fee and with the profits obtained thereby he supplied the capital necessary for the financial irrigation of the province, for providing a market for Sindhi industry and labour. It would have been perfectly easy for him to expend the income where he earned it under more favourable climatic conditions and in more beautiful scenery, but no true son of Sind can resist the call of this desert with its scorching heat its lone and level sands its vast—mysterious and alluring. He prefers to spend it in building handsome houses in his beloved cities of Hyderabad and Shikarpur, in raising wages all round by circulating wealth amongst pleaders, barbers, dhobis and artisans. The two communities are complementary to each other and form an economic and social harmony.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

In these tranquil waters some one cast a stone I cannot say who threw it but I can say with certainty it came from outside. Since that time the clear waters of our life have become turbid with the mud and fish of communal passion. We began to interest ourselves in the essentially domestic squabbles of Punjab and Bengal where the two communities evenly matched were under the cloak of religious sentiment deciding the essentially secular question as to who should get more of the fish and loaves of office. Their quarrels are not worth the labours of an honest Sindhi.

THE REMEDIES.

It is up to you young men to end this sate of things by cultivating a sober, scientific and national outlook yourself and communicating it to others by word and deed. Expel from your midst the Maulanas and Pandits from abroad who abuse your proverbial hospitality and preach to you the absurd doctrine that the conversion of one or two mercenary mehtars or a loose disreputable woman increase the glory of your religion or adds to your population in such a manner as to upset the political balance. It is an insult to Sindhi intelligence to be told that numbers irrespecive of quality secure ascendancy in the 20th century. This dangerous doctrine is at the root of much misunderstanding throughout India. If it had been true Indians and not Europeans would be ruling the world and Sheep would be ruling mankind and a Parsi would not be the president of the Karachi Municipality. Even if you think that numbers are of decisive importance you will far better serve your purpose of increasing them by following the advise of my friend Mr. Shewaram Pherwani regarding care in child-birth and public hygiene than by filching men by a missionary propaganda. Even if you are determined to be communalists, adopt an intelligent and scientific communalism not opposed to nationalism like that of the Parsis and Europeans who depend upon sanitation, education and organisation in increasing the number and efficiency of their community.

DIVIDING FACTORS.

In any case the problems of Sind are not the same as those of Punjab. U. P., and Bengal and cannot be solved on the same lines as in these provinces. It is best to discuss them frankly in order to clear any misapprehension which may exist in your minds. The first dividing factor is the supposed conflict of economic interests. The Hindus' superior economic position is questioned. But the Hindu minority performs such an essential task in the economy of the province that the Mussalmans cannot do without it and if they decide to expel it by unsympathetic or unjust treatment they will suffer a calamity comparable only to that suffered by Spain by the expulsion of the Moors. Capital will have fled, industries will languish, artisans will have less employment, wages will come down, land values will drop and agricultural capital, will not accumulate since Islam forbids the accumulation of money under the temptation of interest. If Hindus were abolished it will be necessary to create Hindus out of Mussalmans in order to run the economic system in a normal fashion. I am aware some fanatics have thought of challenging this economic position. When Sindhi Hindus can earn in the heart of Islam in Central Asia and in the teeth of European competition in the world ports, this seems to be an idle dream. The extraordinary hold of the Hindu on commerce lies in the fact that with him it is a question of life and death as he has practically no other means of livelihood except Government service. When Mussalmans become money-lenders and Hindus become artisans and I don't see any reason why that should not happen since it will conduce to the economic strength of both communities, the Hindu-Muslim difference will have passed away. At present one needs the other and they cannot do without each other.

COW SLAUGHTER AND MUSIC.

The questions of cow slaugher and music before mosques may be dismissed more briefly as these problems literally do not exist in Sind and in the nature of things cannot exist. How much so ever one might regret the sacrifice of the cow which has been aptly been called by Prof. Patrick Geddes the viee mother of humanity—the rapid elimination of the unfit in Sind seems to have been carried out so thoroughly in the past, that the Sind cow has become famous throughout India for its milk yield and as such so valuable that in sacrificing it the Sindhi peasant will be cutting his nose to spite his face. Economic considerations and the taste of respectable Muslims have made cow slaughter difficult if not impossible.

The Hindu would be well advised to rest content at that and refuse to be drawn into any further argument. Similar considerations would seem to apply to the question of music before mosques. The Hindu in Sind has neither the inclination nor the time to go and beat cymbals before a mosque. His religion is too simple and practical to permit that. The Muslim on the other hand, is too sensible to interfere with a civil right which has been conceded under Muslim rulers. The objection is based on a Wahabi prejudice with which if a Shiah he can have no sympathy. If anyone starts objecting at this late hour of the day he will have to stop the Mohurrum processionals music, will have to repute his entire history and above all have to disown all the great Sufi poets and singers from Sheikh Abdul Latif to Bekas downwards who have made mosques resound with their music. He may be perhaps teased but it is best to remember the Sindhi saying that the madder you are the more teased you are likely to be.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

The fifth cause of our difference is again one presented to us by our outside friends. One fine morning we learnt that some gentlemen sat in Delhi for an hour and decided that Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency not on any consideration of the intrinsic merits of the proposal—the great statesmen were obviously too much in a hurry for that—but as a pawn in the game of give and take which seems to be going on at present. This interference on their part in what is strictly a domestic matter between the Hindus and Muslims of Sind is extremely unwise, uncalled for and mischievous. The way in which this most important issue has been raised has seriously affected its chances of receiving the calm consideration which it deserves. The idea of these gentlemen seems to be that minorities are meant to be or are likely to be prosecuted and if there are such Muslim minorities in other parts of India these minorities should be created elsewhere e.g., in Sind which might be used as hostages for the good behaviour of Hindu majorities. It is a monstrous suggestion that the Hindus of Sind should be placed in a position to be penalised for the bad behaviour of Hindus in other parts of India over whom they, have little control, and with whom perhaps they have much less in common than they have with the Muslims of the province. It is an ignorant and tactless assumption and I hope the Muslim young men here and elsewhere will be the first to repudiate it otherwise there is little chance of the proposal being accepted. However from the objectionable method of its origin, the proposal to separate Sind is sound. I am fortified in my view by the opinion of such a disinterested and detached Sindhi patriot as Mr. Jamshed Mehta who enjoys the unique distinction of being elected unanimously to the Presidentship of the Karachi coroporation. I am aware that the Hindu Samelan in its first fit of fury at the method of its origin has condemned it root and branch but I feel that the practical good sense of the Hindus will ultimately prevail and they will approve the proposal on merits. It will be as much a mistake on their part to rely on the uncertain support of Hindus outside Sind for the Mussalmans of India to rely on their co-religionists outside this country. Such a policy alienates affection as rapidly as that of a woman who perpetually threatens her husband with his mother-in-law.

COMPOSE DIFFERENCES.

Domestic matters are best settled within the 4 walls of the family house. I trust the Hindus and Mussalmans of Sind without enlisting outside help will meet together, compose their differences and come to some conclusion about this matter. It should be the natural ambition of any Sindhi that this province should stand on its own legs, be free from the leading strings of other provinces and determine its own destiny. Sind will never be able to solve its problems quickly enough if it is govered from a distance of 3 days Railway journey and even then it cannot solve them after the Bombay fashion. Its historical, geographical cultural and economic separation from the presidency is more or less complete. As regards communal differences once we are thrown on each other's resources we will manage to agree for anarchy is a thing too intolerable to last. The minorities will have ample constitutional safeguards and will have more influence and representation in the local council and the Government of the province than they have got in the Presidency. The only difficulty is financial and even that may pass away if we cut our coat according to our cloth i.e., have a cheaper stndard of administration and considering the administrative ability available in the province that ought not to be impossible.

SIR GILBERT CLAYTON'S MISSION

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IBN SAUD

Sir Gilbert Clayton, who is now negotiating in the Hedjaz with King Ibn Saud, is engaged upon a most delicate task, success or failure in which will considerably affect the general British position in the East, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". The Hedjaz is now an independent Arab State, and it is by virtue of its independence that King Ibn Saud is claiming revision of the treaty which he made in 1911 with Great Britain.

Sir Gilbert is admirably equipped for his mission. He already has to his credit the two successful agreements of Hadda and Bahra, which he made on behalf of Transjordania and Iraq respectively in 1925 with the Wahabi leader, and his personal relations with the Arab monarch are most cordial. Whether the instructions which he has taken with him from Whitehall will prove inadequate as they proved in his attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Imam Yahia of the Yemen in 1926—remains to be seen, but it is hoped that, in so far as the conversations concern the material as opposed to the theoretical independence of the Wahabi chieftain, they will be entirely successful. On one or two points, such as the question of the administration of the Hedjaz Railway, which ends at Medina, the exact boundaries of the Hedjaz or some quasi-capitulatory privileges, there may have to be either postponement or compromise.

It would seem improbable that King Ibn Saud would, so soon after being flouted by the Egyptian Government in the matter of the Holy Carpet and the Mahmal, risk further damage to his reputation. As far as is known, however, his friendship for Great Britain is as deep as it was over twenty years ago, and has been ever since his rise to power in Central Arabia.

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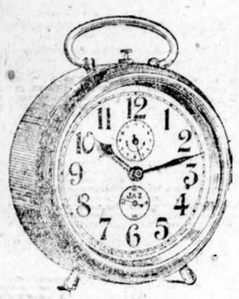

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